PROCEEDINGS OF

OCTOBER 1874

NOT AVAILABLE

MYSORE PROVINCE,

NOVEMBER, 1874.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1874.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.
JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.
JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
MILITARY.

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MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1874.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th November 1874.

From the Assistant Commissary General, in charge of Amrut Mahal, Húnsúr, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore, No. 220, dated Húnsúr, 24th October 1874.

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, and my reply: these sum up a long correspondence between us on the subject of some land in the Nayakanhatti kaval, which I believe has erroneously been struck out of the kaval, and attached to the village of Nayakanhatti. I beg you will kindly submit them with the following explanation for the decision of the Chief Commissioner.

Dodéri Taluk, Chitaldroog District.

2. In January 1873, I was told that the low lying lands in this kaval, on both sides of the feeder to the tank, had been put up to auction and sold by the taluk authorities: soon after, on visiting the place, I was shewn by the Amildar a map of the village land of Nayakanhatti in which appeared a large block (No. 427) containing 535 acres with the remark that it was to be sold annually for grazing as "tank bed."

3. At the time we had our usual crop of grass on the upper part of the block, and which was being carefully preserved for the hot weather.

4. I then made a careful inspection of the kaval boundaries, as laid down by the survey, and found that they included the whole of the tank bed and that there were no interior marks to indicate that any portion had been struck out of the kaval.

5. The survey therefore did not correspond with the map, and as the boundary marks were the only things to guide me, I had no means of learning that any part of the kaval had been struck out until I found that it had been actually sold and the best part of the grass eaten down.

A rough sketch is attached.

6. The survey number (427) contains two distinct descriptions of land, *viz.*, the ordinary bed of the tank where no grass grows, but which in former years used to be given out on barayi cultivation (realizing large amounts), and that which lies just above and beyond the ordinary bed and is not submerged unless the tank be unusually full.

7. To the former, the Amrut Mahal had never any claim: the latter forms the most useful part of the kaval, where the whole of the young calves of a herd are kept throughout the hot weather.

8. This distinction was not a matter of tradition only, but the boundary between the two was laid down 61 years ago and again confirmed by measurement 40 years ago; the documents concerning which are in the taluk records.

9. I know from personal observation that all the grass-growing land along the feeders of the tank was in the possession of the late Maharaja's cattle establishment, for I was offered by His Highness, through Colonel Elliot, my choice of any one of his kavals when very hard pressed for grazing, and this was one of two that I carefully inspected with a view to making my selection.

10. Since the Maharaja's death it has been held by this Department, under authority of the Chief Commissioner, and until the Revenue Settlement there was never a question as to our rights, nor a dispute of any kind with neighbouring villages.

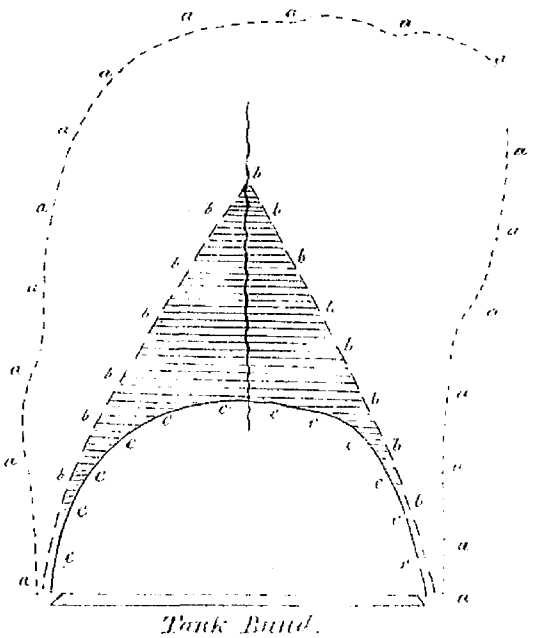
11. You will perceive that Captain Grant has advised me to appeal to the Chief Commissioner and apply for the whole block.

12. I do not require for the Department more than is laid down in the records in the taluk cutcherry, above referred to, but as there appears to be some difficulty in demarcating the ordinary bed of the tank from that lying above it, I take the liberty of suggesting that the Chief Commissioner will perhaps be good enough to accede to the recommendation of Superintendent, Revenue Survey, by granting the whole block to the Amrut Mahal; the right of cultivation, &c., being reserved in the ordinary bed of the tank.

13. The land is of the greatest value to us, and without it the kaval, which now supports a large number of cattle during the hot weather, would be of little use for that purpose.

14. As I could not find support for the herd elsewhere, I directed a servant of this Department to buy in the grass last year; Captain Maltby having insisted on selling it though informed by me that the question was under reference: this year too, it has been sold by the Deputy Commissioner's orders (for Rs. 160) but I have begged of him to keep the sale open until the decision of the Chief Commissioner is known.

Rough explanatory sketch regarding disputed land in Nakinhatti kaval.



a. a. a. Represent boundary marks laid down by Revenue Survey for the kaval.

b. b. b. Survey number 427 containing 535 acres as shewn in Survey map but not demarcated in any way from the rest of the kaval.

c. c. c. The ordinary tank bed containing 271 acres as per old records and which used to be given out on battayi.

The shaded part is the land under dispute along the feeder of the tank consisting of 264 acres.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th November 1874.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Assistant Commissary General, Amrut Mahal Department. No. 824, dated Dharwar, 17th October 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 172 of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the measurer appointed to demarcate the Nayakanhatti tank has carried out his orders in accordance with departmental rules, and I do not see how in any other manner, than by measuring up to the water-line of the tank when full, the area coming under the term "Nirmunaguva bahatu" in the original kaval measurement could be ascertained.

2. It appears to me impossible to draw a line between the tank and the kaval other than has been laid down, and I would strongly recommend your applying to Government for the grazing of the whole survey number as newly laid down, and Government could, if necessary, reserve to itself the right to permit cultivation in the old bed of the tank when desirable.

The original Kanarese arzi is herewith returned.

From the Assistant Commissary General, in charge of Amrut Mahal, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 221, dated Húnsúr, 24th October 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your *letter in which you inform me that the measurer has carried out his orders in accordance with departmental rules, and that you see no other way in which this matter could have been settled.

*No. 824 of 17th October 1874.

If this be the only solution to the question, I very much regret that your decision should have been so long delayed.

From the tenor of your letters both to me and the Deputy Commissioner, I was under the impression that your object was to ascertain whether the original survey had been carried out with due regard to the existing rights.

In support of the claims of this Department, I informed you that I could speak from personal knowledge of the kaval during the life-time of the late Maharaja and also since his death, that I could bring forward evidence of old servants of this Department to prove that the land under dispute had formed a part of the original kaval prior to the sale of the Amrut Mahal herds in 1860, and finally on the seventeenth of October 1873, I furnished you with copy of documents in the taluk records by which it was put beyond a doubt that survey No 427, which as tank bed was excluded from the Nayakanhatti kaval and attached to the village of that name, contained 261 acres of land which had from the commencement formed part of the kaval. I had hoped that this documentary and other evidence would have satisfied you of the justness of the claims put forward by me on behalf of the Department.

The fact of our having been in possession of the land was never questioned, and the authenticity of the documents produced in support of our claim was never doubted.

I am unacquainted with the rules of the Revenue Survey, but I cannot suppose that they are so stringent in the matter of laying down tank beds that all existing rights are to be made sub-servient to them.

As I have over and over urged all I had to say on the matter, I shall now follow your advice and refer the question for the decision of the Chief Commissioner.

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2. No. 5646—Rev. 358, dated Bangalore, 5th November 1874.

Order thereon.—**In the foregoing letter, the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department puts forward the claims of his Department to a portion of survey No. 427, in the village of Nayakanhatti, in the Dodéri Taluk, Chitaldroog District.**

2. The Chief Commissioner considers that until the question of the tenure of kavals held by the Amrut Mahal Department is finally decided, that Department may be allowed to retain possession of the portion of the Nayakanhatti kaval referred to by Major Magrath. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division is accordingly requested to direct the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog to ascertain the extent of the kaval land in question hitherto held by the Public Cattle Department, and make it over to Major Magrath.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th November 1874.

Memorandum by the Survey and Inam Commissioner in Mysore, No. 1308, dated Poona, 19th August 1874.

These papers are forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2. In his letter to me No. 85 of the 2nd September 1873, the Inam Superintendent stated that class 1 of inams alluded to in my letter to Secretary, No. 276 of the 16th February last, were under Secretary's letter No. 5161—153 of the 9th January 1871 "*confirmed on half quit-rent;*" a similar mode of treatment was then ordered for class 2 referred to in my letter above quoted.

3. Colonel Puckle in his No 65 of the 16th July last brought to my notice a difficulty in relation to the above order, and pointed out that half quit-rent was not collected on the *difference* between the old full jodi and the beriz or full assessment in class 1 of inams alluded to in his letter No. 85 of the 2nd September 1873, in which half quit-rent was distinctly stated to be ordered to be collected under Secretary's letter No. 5161—153 of 9th January 1871, but instead was collected only half of the jodi recorded as uncollected and $\frac{1}{8}$ additional on the difference between the total payment thus made up and the full beriz of the inam.

4. I consequently called for Secretary's letter No. 5161—153 of 9th January 1871, and find that there is not a word about half quit-rent in it; it merely orders with reference to a certain class of inams in the Betmangala Taluk, which in 1846 were discovered to have been, some resumed at a previous period without the resumption being carried into effect, and some declared liable to payment of an additional jodi which had however never been imposed. The decision of the Chief Commissioner was that these inams should be dealt with "according to the status they held in that year (1846) without reference to "the orders then issued." I can see nothing in this to justify the mode of dealing with these inams in force as stated by Colonel Puckle.

5. I enquired from Mr. Gopalaiya, who was at the time Special Assistant in the Inam Department, as to the reason for Secretary's letter No. 5161—153 being interpreted to mean half quit-rent on the uncollected jodi only; a Memo from him answering this question is appended which, it appears to me, quite fails to justify the practice in force as being in accordance with orders; in fact his explanation of the meaning of the Chief Commissioner's order alluded to would appear to require $\frac{1}{2}$ quit-rent on the whole* alienated revenue to be collected.

* *i. e.* On the difference between the collected Jodi and the Beriz.

6. Captain Cole's order No. 25 of 31st March 1871, on Secretary's No. 5161—153, is quoted by Colonel Puckle as the authority for the practice. On examining this it appears in para 1 to go much beyond the Chief Commissioner's orders, and to be in fact a new order not based thereon, moreover there appears to be an inconsistency therein. Para 1 directs that the resumed inam in question should be charged with half quit-rent in addition to $\frac{1}{8}$ upon the unresumed portion of the inam. But para 4 directs that "when the resumed inams already bear a kanike or jodi, the quit-rent should be charged upon the difference," so it appears that an inam which had hitherto evaded all payment would receive much better treatment than one which had paid in part.

7. I have referred to Inam Commissioner's Memo marked C, dated 19th October 1870, appended, and especially to the passage marked A, which runs as follows;—"when the holder of a resumed inam "cannot produce authority for holding it free of tax or on partial assessment, it should be charged with "full assessment in addition to the quit-rent upon the unresumed portion of the grant." In these words there is certainly no authority for letting off such inams with $\frac{1}{8}$ quit-rent on the unresumed portion alone, on the contrary a far more stringent practice is ordered than that sanctioned by Chief Commissioner's No. 192—14 of 10th April 1874 (appended).

8. The following shews the present practice. An inam recorded as of beriz Rs. 12, is held which has always paid jodi Rs. 3, and an additional Rs 3 has been entered as payable thereon, but has never been collected. This inam would be dealt with as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Old jodi	3	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ Of uncollected jodi	1	8	0
$\frac{1}{8}$ Quit-rent on difference between full beriz and jodi collected and uncollected	0	12	0
Total future payment	5	4	0

9. The following would be the treatment of the same inam under Chief Commissioner's No. 192—14 of 10th April.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Old Jodi collected	3	0	0
Quit-rent of ½ difference between old collected Jodi and Beriz ..	4	8	0
Total future payment....	7	8	0

10. It appears to me that there is no essential difference between these inams and chor inams. chor inams are based purely on recent enjoyment having a doubtful origin ; these inams we know beyond doubt were in part resumed which resumption was evaded, or were held on condition of payment of a certain Jodi the payment of which was evaded. In either case the title is defective.

11. I cannot discover the origin of the existing practice as described by Colonel Puckle ; it appears to me to be clearly in opposition to all orders, and certainly entails loss on the State.

12. As regards the cases disposed of under the interpretation of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 5161—153 of 9th January 1871, or rather as it appears to me in opposition to those orders, it is a question whether they should stand or not ; as regards the future I beg that I may be informed if any alteration in the terms of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 192—14 is considered desirable or not.

From the Offg. Inam Superintendent in Mysore, To the Inam Commissioner in Mysore,
No. 65, dated Bangalore, 16th July 1874.

By Precis No. 34, a re-imposition of the full jodi as per the standard accounts is ordered to be made in cases where from any cause a less amount is actually collected, or where no collection is made on that account, with the addition thereto of a quit-rent of half the difference between such jodi and the full Survey assessment.

2. There is no difficulty in carrying out the first part (*a*). It is the rule to do se, except in any special case when a full report is made for exceptional treatment. The difficulty lies in the 2nd part, and for the following reasons :—

(*a*) Half quit-rent is never imposed on Jari inams that are valid under Rules I, II and III, with the exception of quasi service inams requiring enfranchisement under Rule VIII, such as Deskulkarni, Kerebandi and the like.

(*b*) ½ Quit-rent is imposable only on Chor, Stall and Gair inams that are entered in certain accepted accounts, to cure invalidity of title.

(*c*) Under Precis No. 17 old figures only are dealt with.

3. The following are illustrations of how inams are settled, on which jodi is not paid at all, or only paid in part.

Uncollected Jodi.

Personal Jari—No collection at all. Beriz Rs. 6. Jodi Rs. 2. Zafti Rs. 2.

Settlement.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Jodi as per Jari account	2	0	0
Half Zafti....	1	0	0
	3	0	0
½ of difference between Jodi and Zafti Rs. 4 and assessment 6=2.	0	4	0
Quit-rent....	3	4	0

N. B.—There is no zafti for Chor inams.
Personal Jari—Part only collected.
Beriz Rs. 6. Jodi Rs. 3. Collection Rs. 1—8—0.

Settlement.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Existing Jodi as collected	1	8	0
Add uncollected	1	8	0
Full Jodi....	3	0	0
½ Quit-rent on difference between Rs. 3 and 6.	0	6	0
Quit-rent....	3	6	0

I have therefore the honor to submit to you for consideration and orders whether Precis No. 34 should not be added to No 19 as per amended draft sent herewith, with correspondence on the subject as per margin, for easy reference.

Secretary's No. 5161—153, dated 9th January 1871.
To Inam Commissioner's No. 85, dated 2nd September 1873.
Secretary's No. 192—14, dated 10th April 1874.
To Assistants, Circular No. 25, dated 27th March 1871.

No. 5849—Rev. 368, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1874.

Order thereon.—There has clearly been a misapprehension on this question and the orders passed in connection with it.

(1.) The letter of the 9th January 1871, No. 5161—153, from this Office, merely directed that the class of inams referred to should be dealt with according to the status they held in 1846, without reference to the order then issued for their resumption, but which had since remained unexecuted and unrevoked. But this letter in no way laid down the quit-rent to be imposed in such cases, and that point was left for adjustment in accordance with the Inam Rules.

(2.) The case of these inams and the purport of the above order for their settlement was referred to in the Inam Administration Report for 1870—71, and it was stated therein that as their duration was considered to run from the date of Pûrnaiya's settlement to 1846, or less than 50 years, they had been confirmed on a quit-rent of ½ assessment. It was further stated that this indulgence was regarded as a boon by the inamdars.

In the orders passed on this Report, it was merely remarked that the case of these inams having been finally dealt with, it did not call for further notice in the said orders.

(3.) The next reference to these inams is that contained in the Inam Commissioner's letter No. 276, dated 16th February 1874, in which (1) it was assumed that the letter of 9th January 1871, No. 5161—153, (head 1 above) directed the confirmation of this class of inams on ½ quit-rent, and (2) proposed that the same principles of settlement should be extended to another class of inams, on which the jodi entered in the Jari accounts had not been paid at all or only partially, *viz*, that the latter class should be confirmed on the old jodi, as recorded in the accounts, with an additional quit-rent of half the difference between such jodi and the full Survey assessment of the inam.

Concluding that the assumption under the 1st head was of course correct, the principle of the proposal under the 2nd appeared fair and equitable and its adoption was accordingly sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

(4.) The Inam Commissioner now (in his letter No. 1308, dated 19th August 1874,) brings to notice that the half quit-rent levied on the 1st class of inams referred to in his letter of 16th February 1874, is not levied, as he supposed on the difference between the old full jodi (or the collected portion of it) and the beriz or full assessment, but only consists of half the uncollected portion of the jodi and an additional ½ of the total differ-

ence between the total payment thus made up, and the full beriz, as explained in the margin. Colonel Anderson remarks that Captain Cole's order No. 25, dated 31st March 1871, on which settlement 1 is based, is not warranted by the letter of 9th January 1871, and that the different treatment it lays down for the inam that has hitherto evaded all payment, and for the inam that has paid a kanike or jodi, is in favor of the former; and he further points out that the Inam Commissioner's memo of 19th October 1870, on this subject, does not authorize the imposition of ¼ quit-rent on the unresumed portion of the inam alone, but in fact enjoins a far more stringent measure.

	Rs.
I. Full Beriz of Inam	12
Recorded jodi Rs. 6, of which Rs. 3 has been collected and Rs. 3 has remained uncollected. Settlement as above by Inam Department.	
Collected portion of old jodi	3
¼ of uncollected do	1—8
Total.....	4—8
⅛th of difference between 4—8 and 12	0—12
Grand Total...	5—4
II. Instead of as supposed by Inam Commissioner.	
Full Beriz of Inam	12
Recorded jodi as above—supposed settlement.	
Collected portion of jodi	3
Quit-rent of half the difference between collected jodi and Beriz.	4—8
Total Rs.	7—8

Colonel Anderson considers that the settlement thus authorized is opposed to the intention of the letter of 9th January 1871, and that it is a question if the settlements so made should stand or not, while he asks if any alteration is necessary in the terms of the order No. 192—14, of 10th April 1874.

II. The Chief Commissioner has perused with attention the whole of the papers submitted in this matter, and observes that the letter of 9th January 1871, as already stated, merely ruled that the status of these inams, in their settlement by the Inam Department, should be that held by them in 1846, and in no way prescribed the rate of quit-rent that should be imposed on them, that point being left for adjustment under the Inam Rules.

As the case has been explained to the Chief Commissioner it would appear that Captain Cole was of opinion (1) that the portion of these inams originally ordered to be resumed should alone be treated as falling under Clause E of Section VI of the Rules; and (2) that the rest in each case should be settled under Clause C of the same Section; his view being that the former "was a resumption" and not "an additional jodi," and that the continued enjoyment of such portion rent-free for less than 50 years brought it under the provisions of Clause E of Section VI; while the remainder of the inam, which had been enjoyed for more than 50 years previous to 1846, fell under Clause C of that Section.

The question thus appears to turn upon the following points, *viz*:—

(*a.*) Was the measure ordered by Púrnaiya in the case of these inams, and re-affirmed in 1846, "the resumption" of a portion of the inam in each case "or the imposition of an additional jodi" on it? and—

(*b.*) Had the inams been enjoyed for more than 50 years previous to 1846?

If Captain Cole's view on both points was correct, his settlement appears to have been in accordance with the rules. If his view was not correct; if Púrnaiya's measure was the imposition of "an additional jodi" and not "a resumption," and if these inams had not been enjoyed for the full term of 50 years previous to 1846, then the settlement has been erroneous, and it ought to have been in conformity with Clause E of Section VI.

(III.) Colonel Anderson will be so good as to re-consider the subject with reference to these remarks and to submit a further opinion on the case.

If it is clear that Captain Cole was in error on the points noticed above, all future settlements of such cases will, in the absence of any special reason to the contrary, be made as prescribed in Clause E of Section VI of the Rules, but it will be unnecessary to re-consider the cases already actually settled.

The order of 10th April 1874 will not be affected by these Proceedings.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th November 1874.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysóre, General Department, Rev. No. 150, dated Bangalore, 21st October 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 921—R. 30 of the 6th of May last, on the subject of the valuation of lands required for the Model Farm, I have the honor to forward copy of a communication (No. 662 of 25th September 1874) from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, together with two statements, which shew the result of the arrangements regarding the lands in question.

2. It will be observed that, under personal direction of the Chief Commissioner, the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner circumscribed the extent as denoted by a black dotted line in the plan transmitted herewith and which marks off the extent of land to be taken up for the farm, the area being thereby reduced from acres 203—11 to acres 142—17; but the amount of compensation awarded, and for the most part paid at the revised rates fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, aggregates Rs. 25,343—2—0.

3. The rates as revised by Major Clarke do not exceed those previously fixed in the first instance so far as acreage is concerned, but with regard to buildings, wells and trees, the amount of compensation originally fixed has been considerably increased.

4. On the whole, however, I feel certain that all claims have been equitably dealt with, and, under the circumstances, it would have been highly inadvisable not to compensate men fully and fairly for lands so admirably situated with reference to a market and a centre of population.

5. In the case of inam lands taken up, the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion seems suitable, and I would recommend the grant of fresh land in exchange.

6. On receipt of instructions, I will request the Deputy Commissioner to refund to the Treasury any excess amount drawn on account of compensation which may remain in hand.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 662—Enclosures 3, dated 25th September 1874.

I have the honor to submit the accompanying statements as marginally noted exhibiting the result of the arrangements effected in taking up the lands required by Government as the site of the proposed Model Farm.

A. General Statement of lands taken up and compensation awarded for each field.
B. Abstract Statement shewing the extent taken up and cost paid for each description of land.

2. In the plan which also accompanies, I have denoted by a black dotted line, the limits to which under the personal direction of the Chief Commissioner, it is proposed to restrict for the present the area of the experimental farm, the lands excluded consisting almost wholly of inam lands attached to Nabi Shah's Makan.

3. The total area of land comprised in block No. 2 (*vide* plan) is estimated at 182 acres, 23 guntas, exclusive of lands occupied by the Makan buildings and General Clevelaud's house, and the compensation proposed in your Office letter No. 221, R, of 7th March 1873 was Rs. 25,844—2—0. The compensation thus fixed was determined upon information supplied direct to your Office by the Taluk Amildar, and the opinion subsequently expressed by the then Deputy Commissioner Mr. Ricketts in his letter No. 363 of 22nd July 1873 that the compensation was inadequate was confirmed by the result, for, as reported in the late Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 92 of 22nd April 1874, with the exception of some 15 individuals who were content to receive compensation and to whom the sum of Rs. 3,233—14—0 was paid in December 1873, the remainder of the land owners and ryots refused in a body to accept the terms offered. In compliance with the orders thereupon, received and conveyed in Secretary's letter No. 921—R. 30 of 6th May 1874, measures were taken to revise the lists of compensation.

4. In the proposals made from your Office and sanctioned, the rates were fixed uniformly for each description of land, as detailed in the margin. To this the objection was made that no allowance was thereby made for the varying quality of the soil of fields, as well as for the improvement effected to it, by labor and cultivation. As the objection seemed a reasonable one, the holdings having been in some cases wholly neglected, and in others highly cultivated, it was thought desirable to adopt a different standard in determining

Sarkar land—Single rate.
Dry land at 65 Rs. per acre. Wet land at 75 Rs. per acre.
Gardens at 100 „ „
Inam lands, double rate.
Dry land at Rs. 97—8—0 per acre.
Wet land at „ 112—8—0 „
Gardens at „ 150—0—0 „

the valuation, and the assessment fixed on each field by the recent Survey settlement appeared to afford a more certain as well as equitable means of computing the compensation. Taking the rates already fixed with regard to lands of average quality under each class, as a basis, the revised rate was so computed that it should not exceed the rate previously fixed in reference to the average, and a table of rates, as marginally given, was thus framed.

Sarkar lands.	
Dry land at Rs. 47— 7—0	per Re. of Survey Assessment.
Wet land at „ 23—11—0	„ „
Garden at „ 13— 1—0	„ „

5. The rates here shewn have been applied to all lands, including those held on inam tenure, whether service, personal or temple. It has been found necessary to abandon the intention originally formed of granting a higher rate for inam lands as a commutation of the claims of the holders to other lands in exchange, for the larger portion of such lands are service holdings, and it will obviously be requisite in any case to assign other lands to the incumbents on account of the emoluments of their offices. With regard to personal and temple inams, the holders persistently demand lands in exchange, and as these are of no great extent, their wishes might, I submit, be acceded to, conditionally on the holdings on this tenure being confirmed by the Inam Department, whose settlement will be made in the Bangalore Taluk shortly. In some few instances, however, which are noted in the General Statement **A**, the holders of personal inams accepted payment of compensation in December 1873, according to the higher or "double" rate originally fixed. In these cases, of course no claim can be made to lands in lieu of those taken up.

6. The result of the revision now effected is exhibited in the Statements **A** and **B** herewith enclosed, and may be briefly stated as follows:—The area originally proposed to be taken up was, as shewn in para 3, acres 132, guntas 23, for which the compensation proposed and sanctioned was Rs. 25,844—2—0. By excluding the inam holdings held in connection with Nabi Shah's Makan as well as two fields Nos. 1 and 25 of Annipur village which, though taken up and paid for, will not be needed, if the the proposed limits are approved, the area available for the Model Farm is reduced to acres 142, guntas 17, for which the compensation awarded and for the most part paid is Rs. 25,313-2-0.

7. I have deemed it advisable also to exclude two other holdings, *viz.*, field No. 16 in Agratanasandra village which contains an open reservoir and is a place of public resort, and field No. 87 in Dodballkana which is of the same description. Neither of these gardens exceed half acre in extent, and both are well defined by hedges. They are moreover both situated on the margin of the high road.

8. Upon a considerable number of the holdings comprised in the area now taken up, there are huts and other buildings occupied by the cultivators. As the compensation fixed does not include the materials, the owners have been directed to remove these within three months, and as personally directed by the Chief Commissioner, I have issued orders to permit the ryots in all cases to retain possession of lands till the 31st December next, so as to give them time to remove the crops and produce of fruit and other trees on the ground.

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6. No. 5936—Rev. 136, dated Bangalore, 17th November 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above letter, the Commissioner submits copy of a letter and its enclosures from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, reporting the result of the arrangements effected in taking up the lands required for the Government Model Farm at Bangalore.

2. According to the Deputy Commissioner's proposals, which have the Chief Commissioner's general concurrence, the total amount of compensation payable for lands of the several classes and extent noted in the * margin is Rs. 25,047—12—9, and the adjustment of the same by the Deputy Accountant General is authorized, the Government allotment of Rs. 20,000 being disbursed in full and the balance assigned from Local Funds General.

	A.	G.
*Government assessed ...	99	14
Waste	8	28
Inam	34	15
Total...	142	17

3. With regard to the case of inam lands included in the total area taken up, some further enquiry is necessary as to the apparent intention of granting other lands in exchange for the same in addition to the full rate of money compensation.

(1.) As regards service and temple inam lands, the grant of other lands in exchange for *all* lands of these classes taken up for the Model Farm is *imperative*, and should be duly provided for. The money compensation assigned in such cases should cover all claims for improvements to the lands so taken up and for all immovable property thereon, but it should not necessarily be equal to that allotted to ryots for the lands taken up from them. Inams of this class cannot be extinguished, and if this has been inadvertently done in any instance the error must be corrected. The case of the two service grants *marginally noted, and referred to in para 5 of Major Clarke's letter, appears to the Chief Commissioner to be embarrassing, and other lands must be assigned in lieu of them. The Commissioner is requested to report how the money erroneously paid for them can be adjusted.

	Extent. A. G.	Amount of compensation paid. Rs. A. P.
*I. Village service land Toti Manya ...	6 35	809 11 0
II. Temple service land ...	3 20	583 4 0

(2.) The course to be taken with regard to personal inam lands requires special consideration. If they have been confirmed to the holder by the Inam Department it will be for him to decide whether he will part with them outright for a money compensation or will require other lands in exchange for them. In the former event, the claim will be disposed of in the ordinary way; in the latter, the inamdar will be entitled to fresh land in exchange for that given up to Government and for compensation similar to that claimable by holders of service and temple inams; and such cash compensation should clearly be on a lower scale than that assigned to a ryot who is absolutely deprived of his land The Commissioner is requested to consider the points above noted and to submit further proposals based thereon.

4. The course taken by the Deputy Commissioner, as reported in paras 6, 7 and 8 of his letter, is approved.

5. The requisite steps will be at once taken for securing the services of the Superintendent for the Model Farm, recommended by the Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

6. The Deputy Commissioner should see that the land taken up is all formally and legally made over to Government according to the rules in force.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works in Mysore, No. 146, dated Bangalore, 28th August 1874.

In forwarding the accompanying estimate with plan amounting to Rs. 1,138 for repairing the Banahallikere, registered No. 723, in the Betmangala Taluk, I have the honor to state as follows.

2. This was a kodgi tank and was in a dilapidated condition and on intimation received from the Superintendent of Inam Settlement, the land granted as kodgi inam, measuring 12·82 acres and assessed at Rs. 12—0—11, was resumed in December 1870.

3. Subsequently, two parties, Gurikar Muniyappa and Venkatramanappa, who, it appears, had formerly purchased the kodgi inam, undertook in a petition addressed to the Deputy Commissioner to repair the tank thoroughly on condition of the inam being restored to them.

4. Mr. Krishnaiengar in submitting the proposal, recommended that the petitioners' request should be granted, observing that the revenue derived annually from the tank being only Rs. 9 would not justify so large an outlay on the part of Government, as, from personal inspection of the tank, he considered that the repairs would cost not less than 1,000 Rs.

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5. Upon this, Major Hill, during his incumbency as Offg. Commissioner of this Division, called for a correct plan and estimate to be prepared by the District Surveyor. On receipt of which, Major Hay, during his tenure of office, requested to be informed what the area of the bed of the tank was, and what amount would be realized by letting out both it and the land below the tank for dry cultivation. From which questions, I conclude that he intended to propose that the tank should be breached and the land given out for dry crops.

6. The Deputy Commissioner in furnishing the information above called for, states in his *docket (copy of which is enclosed) that the total assessment from dry cultivation, both in the bed and below the tank, would be less than the amount realized at present from wet cultivation, and that much hardship would be experienced both by the ryots themselves and by their cattle, if the tank were to be breached, as it is the chief source of water supply to the village in its immediate vicinity. I therefore beg to submit the estimate for consideration.

*No. 1010—410, dated 7th August 1874.

From the Offg. Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works in Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 2479, dated Bangalore, 15th September 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 148 of 28th August last forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,138 for the repair of the Banahallikere in the Betmangala Taluk.

2. From the plan forwarded it would appear as if the tank was a mere puddle, yielding a revenue of Rs. 11 only, and as, with the exception of the narrow arm A. B, no increase in capacity is proposed, it appears doubtful whether the increase of revenue anticipated of Rs. 20 can be realized. Even if it be, still the proposed expenditure will be nearly 40 years' revenue and will not be remunerative.

3. I observe that the ryots offer no contribution, so that it would appear that they do not attach much importance to the tank.

4. Before taking the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the tank, I shall feel obliged by your causing me to be informed of the position of the tank in the chain and series and the drainage into which its surplus flows.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1403—563, dated Kolar, 26th September 1874.

In reply to your official memorandum No. 459 of the 23rd instant, forwarding copy of correspondence between yourself and the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation in Mysore on the subject of repairing the Banahallikere, registered No. 723, of the Betmangala Taluk, I have the honor with reference to paras 2 and 3 of the Superintending Engineer's letter of the 15th instant, to state that it is true that the repair of this tank is not remunerative to the Government, but as its abandonment will cause hardship to the people and cattle of the village, and as the ryots are in indigent circumstances to contribute a reasonable sum, I respectfully beg to repeat my recommendation to permit the late kodgidars to put it in order at their own cost, according to plan and estimate already submitted, on condition of the resumed inam being restored to them.

2. With regard to para 4 of the Superintending Engineer's letter under advertence, I beg to state that this tank is an isolated one, and does not belong to any series or chain of tanks. It empties its surplus water in the Budikote stream.

No. 5065—Rev. 135, dated Bangalore, 18th November 1874.

Order thereon.—As the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar considers that the restoration of the tank is indispensable for the supply of drinking water to the people and cattle of the village, and the work as a Government project is reported to be unremunerative, the Chief Commissioner will not withhold his assent to the revival and restoration of the resumed kodgi inam, on the express condition of the grantees' keeping up the tank in an efficient state of repair. In order to economize the supply of water in it and make it go as far as possible in meeting the requirements of the villagers, the small wet cultivation under it may be stopped, and the highest rate of dry assessment charged thereon.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

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9. From the Offg. Inam Superintendent in Mysore, To the Inam Commissioner in Mysore, No. 91, dated Bangalore, 29th September 1874.

With reference to the orders noted in para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3877—268, dated 22nd August 1874, I have the honor to submit marginally a copy of para 24 of my Annual Report for 1873—74, in which the total expenditure, and realizations consequent thereon from the beginning to the 31st March 1874, are concisely shewn. The subjoined abstract statement shews the final settlement under all heads for the same term, but does not include the succeeding *annual* receipts resulting therefrom.

24. The results of the operations of the Department from the institution of the Commission, to the 31st March 1874, can be conveniently seen in the accompanying table, which, excluding all miscellaneous items, exhibits, at the close of 1873—74, a permanent annual addition to the revenue, from the imposition of quit-rent on inams confirmed, and the net value of those resumed, of Rs. 63,451.

Items, permanent.	1868—69.			1869—70.			1870—71.			1871—72.			1872—73.			1873—74.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Quit-rent	4833	8	2	2699	10	9	7770	0	0	9,912	14	5	11,874	7	10	4240	7	4	40,825	0	6
Net Value of Inam Land resumed ...	581	0	0	2051	5	4	2026	0	0	6,657	15	8	7,513	4	2	3156	7	7	21,989	0	9
Muzrayi resumptions ...	...	...	...	226	5	6	89	0	0	71	5	8	50	1	4	200	6	6	637	3	0
Total.....	4914	8	2	4974	5	7	9885	0	0	16,642	3	9	19,437	13	4	7597	5	5	63,451	4	3

Omitting fractions, the total cost of the Department from 1868 to date has been Rs. 5,54,185, and the receipts, recouped by the above additions to the revenue, have amounted during the same period to Rs. 1,90,299 as under. The miscellaneous items which were inadvertently included in last year's return have now been omitted.

Year.	Total Annual Additions as above.	Total.
1868—69...	4,915	4,915
Addition in 1869—70...	4,974	
Total for do	9,889	9,889
Addition in 1870—71...	9,885	
Total for do	19,774	19,774
Addition in 1871—72...	16,642	
Total for do	36,416	36,416
Addition in 1872—73...	19,438	
Total for do	55,854	55,854
Addition in 1873—74...	7,597	
Total for do	63,451	63,451
Total recouped to 31st March 1874.....	...	1,90,299

The annual addition to the revenue of Rs. 63,451 at a cost of Rs. 5,54,185 cannot but be regarded as satisfactory from a financial point of view, independently of the benefits secured both to Government and the inamdars by the liberal settlement.

Items.	As per Progress Report.			Remarks.
Net quit-rent on land inams...	40,825	0	6	
Net resumption do	21,989	0	9	
Muzrayi resumption	637	3	0	
Inams existing only on paper (a)	10,140	6	7	
	73,591	10	10	
Deduct the above (a) being now registered and struck off.	10,140	6	7	
	63,451	4	3	
Of which, deduct the amount for which vernacular quit-rent registers have not yet been sent, pending final orders—				
Quit-rent imposed on Malnad confirmed inams of Kavaledurga, Sorab, Sagar, Anantapur and Koppa Taluks	6,319	2	7	These are under grantvar arrangement and review respecting Nashta, as per this Office No. 188, dated 16th March 1874.
Quit-rent charged on Kere Kodgi inams	* 5,425	14	10	*Held in abeyance on the general question, see Chief Commissioner's No. 914—6, dated 6th May 1874.
	11,745	1	5	
Remainder.....	61,846	9	5	

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2. Vernacular quit-rent registers, and resumed and struck off registers were sent to the respective taluks, for the above amounts, before the end of the official year 1873—74, with the exception of those mentioned below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
No. 6,304 quit-rent registers	8,650	12	1
„ 492 resumed	2,677	15	1
	11,328	11	1
361 struck off	3,569	6	4
7,157	14,898	1	5

Particulars of 7157.

	Nos.
Quarter ending 31st December 1873	561
Do 31st March 1874	1,648
Arrears	4,948
	7,157

The cause of this omission was explained in detail in my letters as per margin. Of the above, 3,205 were despatched on the dates hereunder given, *viz* :—

No. 44, dated 3rd June 1874, to Secretary.
„ 52, dated 27th June, to Inam Commissioner forwarded to Secretary with Inam Commissioner's No. 1104, dated 14th July 1874.

26th June 1874 with Nos. 116, 117 and 119.
14th August 1874 „ 175.
22nd September 1874 „ 232.

leaving a balance of 3,952 not yet received from the Government Press ; they are, however, promised within the 10th October next, as per Superintendent's reply to my request calling for them No. 507—46, dated 7th instant. The registers for the quarter ending 31st March 1874 have been received from the Jail Press, and were at once forwarded to the Commissioner of Division for distribution. Those for the quarter ending 30th June (promised by the end of November) and the arrears promised by the 10th October will be at once distributed on receipt.

3. I am unable to state the actual collections made by the Revenue authorities. There cannot, however, in future be any arrears, as all confirmations, &c., in any one quarter, are forwarded to the Press within the 20th of the month next succeeding that quarter, under precis No. 25, with a docket on each occasion in the accompanying * form, by which attention is called to the date from which the newly imposed quit-rent is to be collected and credited to Government.

* Annexure A.

4. With reference to para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Order under reply, the subjoined table exhibits the difference between the results of the settlement for the quarter ending 30th June 1874, and the corresponding quarter of 1873—74.

Items.	Quit-rent.			Resumption.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Quarter ending 30th June 1873 ...	1,042	8	5	1,098	5	4	2,140	13	9
Quarter ending 30th June 1874 ...	800	5	9	983	10	8	1,784	0	5
Difference ...				...			356	13	4

It will be observed that the decrease is only Rs. 356 –13—4, for the quarter ending the 30th June 1874, and not Rs. 9,000 odd, which is the difference between the operations of the year ending the 30th June 1873, and 30th June 1874, due respectively—

1stly, to the comparatively small ad-interim quit-rent which is imposed under precis No. 1, on whole villages, on the old recorded assessment;

2ndly, to the Malnad inams confirmed in 1872—1873 being generally of a larger value than that of the average Maidan inams confirmed in 1873—74, and—

3rdly, to the number of inams in the Malnad of comparatively large value, which were resumed in 1872—73, on the ground of non-payment of jodi, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, while no such item figures in the resumption lists for 1873—74.

5. As already explained in my No. 2 of the 2nd April, and No. 188 of 16th March 1874, the grantvar re-arrangement and revision under the recent rules of the cases in several taluks for which title-deeds had not been issued, necessarily impeded the progress of our operations for a time; but the systematic and accurate manner in which the former work has been recast, and the saving thereby of future complication, will more than counterbalance this short but very necessary delay.

6. I would again urge speedy reply to my No. 188, quoted above.

No. 5999—Rev. 380, dated Bangalore, 19th November 1874.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing, the Inam Commissioner submits Colonel Puckle's explanation regarding the falling off in the work done by the Inam Department during the quarter ending 30th June 1874, and the financial result of the settlement up to the end of the year 1873-74.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to submit to this Office, at as early a date as practicable, a statement shewing the amount of revenue from the operations of the Inam Department, for which quit-rent and resumption registers were received by them in 1873-74, and how much of it under each of the above mentioned heads was included in the revenue-demand of the year. The return in question should also shew the amount of revenue which was the result of the previous year's settlement which was not recovered, nor even entered in the revenue-demand of that year, together with the reason for it in an explanatory note.

3. A return should annually be submitted, to this Office, for each District, shewing the total amount of quit-rent leviable in it up to the close of the year, under the Inam settlement, and that actually recovered and credited.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 21st November 1874.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 409—Rev. 152, dated Shimoga, 27th October 1874.

With reference to your Circular No. 4946—G. 86, dated 11th January 1870, on the subject of the revision of the instalments of revenue, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information and orders copies of reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of the Division as particularized in the margin.

Shimoga No. 607, dated 25th August 1874, with Kanarese petition.
Kadur No. 333, dated 18th September 1874.
Chitaldroog No. 426, dated 29th September 1874.

2. Major Hay, when Commissioner of this Division, had, as far back as June 1870, asked the Deputy Commissioners' opinion on the working of the revised system, enquiring on the one hand whether difficulty was experienced in collecting revenue by the end of May; and on the other, whether the scheme afforded facilities for the disposal of crops to evade the payments of Government demand; and whether as a natural consequence coercive measures for the collection of revenue had increased.

3. From the replies that were received in 1871, to this circular, it was found that there was reason to believe that the new scheme afforded facilities for improvident ryots to dispose of their produce and evade payment of the Government demand; and that coercive measures had begun to increase. Another year's trial was ordered, and the Deputy Commissioners' reports now submitted contain the results of that trial.

4. The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Kadur have clearly pointed out how the evil mentioned in the last para is increasing in magnitude, and the increase of sales of ryots' effects for the realization of revenue in the former from 6 cases in 1867—68, to 1055 in 1872—73, is a matter of very grave import. The results in Kadur District are not more cheering. It is scarcely necessary therefore to add that under the circumstances represented some modification of the scheme has become necessary.

5. The fact of the collections on account of one year being made in two years causing inconvenience to Shanbhogs by entailing additional work on them, brought forward by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, though to some extent true, is one of minor importance compared with the question whether or not the proposal to bring the collections within the official year, as proposed by Colonel Bruce, will press heavily on the ryot. The instalment which formerly commenced in November was in some measure considered a hardship to the ryots, but when attempting to remedy that evil, a greater one has arisen, and a door opened for improvident ryots to benefit themselves at the expense of Government.

6. I would therefore solicit the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration of the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga; and I would propose that, in the case of both Malnad and Maidan taluks in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the khists be made to commence from December and payable in the following proportions.

	Annas.
December	2
January	6
February	6
March	2

7. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog is of opinion that the present system works favorably, but his marginal statements are opposed to this opinion.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 607, dated Shimoga, 25th August 1874.

I have the honor to forward for your information and orders a petition addressed to me by the Shanbhogs of the Sorab Taluk.

2. The petitioners represent the difficulties entailed on them by the multiplicity of entries in their accounts consequent on two of the four khists of revenue falling due in one official year and the other two in the next.

3. The Survey accounts are written for the official year running from the 1st April of one to the 31st March of the following year. In the khâte book in the commencement of the official year, as the book is opened, the kulvar bâki or outstanding balance of each individual at the end of March, which, as a rule, consists, besides balances of the February and March instalments, of two entire khists of April and May,—again, when the jamabandi is settled and the demand against each ryot ascertained, the kulvar particulars are written. If the collection season closes with the official year, the first of these two

entries is saved, the name of very few individuals who may have failed to pay their full kandayam in time, being only entered. There is, therefore, truth in what the petitioners say on this point.

4. The Shanbhogs themselves suggest two remedies, *viz.*, 1st, making the official year run from 1st July to the 30th June so as to include the whole of the present collection season as is done in Dharwar, and 2nd, making the khists close at the end of March. Both these aim at the same thing, *viz.*, making the revenue and official or rather the financial year the same.

5. I beg here to premise that until the year 1866-67, which was one of 11 months and in which the financial year closed at the end of March, instead of April, the khists extended from December to April. From that year the khists ended in March, but with a view to retain the former number of khists they were begun from November instead of from December as before.

6. In 1869 upon some complaints from the "Malnad ryots" the khists were reduced to three and made to commence in January, and in January 1870 the existing arrangement was introduced.

Vide. Partly Circular No. 546—Rev. 17, dated 1st May 1869.

7. The question to be decided now is whether it is advisable to extend the official year to May or not, and if not whether to meet the difficulties pointed out the khists may safely be limited to March.

8. On perusing the correspondence bearing on the subject, I find that the definite proposals to extend the khists were based on a statement shewing the different months in which the produce is brought to the market and the sales finally closed. This statement was submitted with this Office letter No. 408, dated 22nd July 1869, and on going through the entries therein made, I cannot help remarking that the time in which the produce is brought to the market is pushed a little forward. The principal produce consists of paddy and supari in the Malnad, and paddy, jaggory, ragi, cholam, oil-seeds, gram and dál in the Maidan taluks.

9. In the Malnad the kandayam is met by the sale of paddy and supari. The former is ready for the market in January and February, while the latter is commenced to be picked up in November, and a portion of it is sold by January sufficient at least to meet the kandayam.

10. In the Maidan taluks, the principal food grains, ragi, jola and paddy do not come into the market till February, but it should be remembered that the cultivators who form the bulk of the population do not sell it for the kandayam. They sow dál, chillies, green and black gram, oil-seeds, &c., which are harvested earlier and which enable them to pay a small part of their kandayam before February. By the end of March, which corresponds with the end of the Hindu year, the sales are almost completely closed, except supari and jaggory which are exceptional crops, and the producers of which being well-to-do cannot fairly complain of the pressure of khists, more especially as part of the crops are sold before March.

11. In the letters marginally noted, the concessions having proved too much and having caused an increase in coercive measures have been reported and found to be the case, and it is clear we are obliged to have recourse to extreme measures for the recovery of kandayam after all the crops are fully disposed of, and consequently in a great many cases with little chance of recovering the amount. The rule of charging interest has not produced any material effect, as, from my own experience in good many instances in which ryots' properties were sold, difficulties were found even in recovering the principal demand, and I was obliged to remit the interests as portions of the real demands were to be entered under remission.

No. 249, dated 19th September 1871.
No. 944, dated 9th March 1874.
No. 387, dated 7th July 1874.

12. I beg to remark that while it is certainly hard to demand kandayam from ryots when their crops are not reaped, the kandayam should, as remarked by Captain Ludlow in his letter No. 249, dated 19th September 1871, above quoted, form the first demand on the produce, and therefore it is inadvisable in the interests of Government to postpone the levy of kandayam until months after all the sales are closed as is done now.

13. Taking all the foregoing circumstances into consideration, I am led to conclude that extending the khists further than the end of March is unnecessary, and beg to suggest that they may be altered. The khists in the Malnad, where the Wargdars who pay kandayam are generally better in circumstances than in the Maidan, may be reduced to 3 and made to run from January to March; and those in the Maidan, may be limited from December to March, the first khist or the one for December being made a very light one, as for instance 2 annas in the rupee. I may also add that for the last two years the cases in which coercive measures were adopted for the recovery of demands have increased considerably the work both in the talak and my Office, especially in the latter where two Accountants are solely appointed to attend to this particular branch, and consequently other works are delayed.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 21st November 1874.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 333, dated Chikmagalur, 18th September 1874.

With reference to your partly Circular No. 291 of the 11th instant, requesting a reply to Circular No. 372 of the 17th October 1871, regarding the effects of the alteration effected in revenue khists, I have the honor to annex below a memo of the balances at the ends of years remission granted, and the amounts realized by attachment and sale of property of defaulters, for 5 years preceding and succeeding the revision of khists.

		Balance of revenue at the close of the year.	Remissions sanctioned during the year.	Amounts of the attachment and sale of the property of defaulters.	A comparison of each taluk of the total amount of the remissions and sales for 5 years preceding and succeeding the revenue.	Remissions.		Sales of defaulters' property.	
						During the 5 years preceding.	During the 5 years succeeding.	During the 5 years preceding.	During the 5 years succeeding.
1864—65...	...	12,152 1 2	... ...	... ...	Kadur ...	10 3 3	71 4 3	12 4 0	430 10 0
1865—66...	...	4,874 5 9	660 4 3	410 15 4					
1866—67...	Akshaya ...	9,408 6 3	2,840 4 2	163 15 9	Tarikere ...	37 14 6	5,614 7 11	9 0 0	343 7 4
1867—68...	Prabhava ...	20,528 10 10	42 0 11	32 1 0					
1868—69...	Vibhava ...	9,873 9 6	70 0 0	52 0 0	Lakvalli ...	2,853 9 2	7 0 0	0 8 0	234 3 2
1869—70...	Shukla ...	3,579 14 9	5,013 2 11	271 9 2					
					Koppa ...	94 10 10	381 9 1	575 8 1	1,671 8 2
The extended term of the khists to May were introduced in 1869—70, the orders having been received in February 1870.					Vastara ...	55 7 1	57 5 6	... ...	22 0 0
					Chikmagalur ...	560 12 6	441 2 1	61 12 0	611 8 2
1870—71...	Pramoduta...	9,550 10 11	96 0 7	... ...					
1871—72...	Prajotpatti...	33,107 5 7	134 14 8	478 13 6	Bannvar ...	... ...	184 15 11	... ...	563 11 0
1872—73...	Angirasa ...	17,201 9 9	466 3 3	1,441 15 7					
1873—74...	Shrimukha...	23,019 1 6	142 7 6	1,684 9 7	Total.....	3,812 9 4	6,757 12 11	659 0 1	3,876 15 10

2. From this, it will be perceived that the balances, remissions and sales of property have all increased since the extension of the khists from March to May. The state of the season in the two periods having been, as far as I can learn, pretty much the same, the inference to be drawn is that what was intended to be a boon to the cultivators has not proved such, but has induced a habit of improvidence injurious both to their interests and to those of Government.

3. In the Malnad, I am told, that the hold of the Suttigedar over the ryots has in no way been slackened by the measure, but that on the contrary, his prospects have been indirectly improved, inasmuch as he takes all the crop, and leaves the ryots to satisfy the Government demand in the best way they could.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 426, dated 29th September 1874.

With reference to your partly Circular docket No. 291, dated the 11th instant, calling for the submission of a report regarding the working of the system of the collection of revenue khists, I have the honor to state that from the reports received from the taluks on the subject the present system appears generally to be working favorably as it enables the ryots to meet the Government demand without difficulty after reaping their crops and disposing of them.

2. The balance which remained uncollected at the close of May of the years 1871—72, 1872—73 and 1873—74, was as shewn in the margin * which is accounted for by the taluk authorities as follows :—

1st—That some ryots borrow money from merchants to meet their immediate wants before their crops arrive at maturity, hand over their harvest to their creditors and are therefore without means of paying Government kandayam except by coercive measures.

2ndly.—That in some parts improvident ryots consume the produce before the Government khists become due, and feel therefore difficulty in paying the kandayam.

* Balance on 31st May 1872, Rs 7,626—2—6, out of which Rs. 778 9—10 was remitted being irrecoverable, and the balance was recovered with delay owing to various causes.

Balance on 31st May 1873, Rs. 11,655—15—7, out of which Rs 321 12—2 was recommended for remission, and Rs. 423—15—10 was recovered by coercive measures, and the balance was recovered since June.

Balance on 31st May 1874 Rs. 38,314—2—4, out of which Rs. 32,791 1—9 was collected up to the end of August 1874 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,023—0—7, out of which Rs. 2,810 is the amount on account of saltpan contract and the rest to be recovered from the attachment and sale of property of defaulters which process is in progress.

3rdly.—The practice recently introduced of recovering interest on the khists overdue and attaching and selling the lands held by the defaulters is reported to be producing injurious effects upon imprudent ryots who care little about paying up the khists until their movable and immovable properties are actually placed under attachment and are about to be sold. They seem to feel little even the loss of their lands, as there is no difficulty in their obtaining fresh lands.

4thly.—Some of the land holders being men who do not cultivate their lands themselves but depend upon the labors of others for cultivation, are stated to be often disappointed in their expectations, the consequence being their inability to pay their kandayam when there is a demand.

5thly.—The measures to be adopted for recovering the arrears due from such of the defaulters as may have fled to other taluks and Districts and to British Territories, necessarily occasion great delay in many instances.

6thly.—Fall in the price of articles in Bellary and such other important markets, in certain seasons, is also stated to be one of the causes of the outstanding balance.

7thly.—All Amildars state that the circuitous mode adopted lately for proceeding against the property of the defaulters (involving the issue of notices of various kinds) has tended greatly to delay in the speedy recovery of the arrears.

No. 6095—Rev. 99, dated Bangalore, 21st November 1874.

Order thereon.—It is clear from the foregoing papers that the alteration in the revenue khists, which was ordered by this Office Notification No. 163, dated 11th January 1870, published at page 240 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 15th idem, has resulted in failure in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. The object of the measure introduced by the then Chief Commissioner was to afford the ryots relief by postponing collection of the Government demand until they had had time to bring the bulk of their produce to market. But the experience of the last three years has shewn that this object has been defeated by the improvidence of the cultivators, and it has been found in practice that collection is attended by great difficulty after they have disposed of their crops. A further revision of the instalments is therefore necessary. The Commissioner of Nagar recommends that the revenue khists may in future be made payable at the periods and in the proportions noted below:—

		Annas.
December	..	2
January	..	6
February	..	6
March	..	2

This scale is authorized by the Chief Commissioner and should be adopted in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. A Notification authorizing the change sanctioned above will be published in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

2. As regards Chitaldroog, a further report will be awaited at the close of the revenue year (June) by which time Major Armstrong will doubtless be able to form a trustworthy opinion on the point.

3. A similar report on the effect of the present system of instalments is requested from the Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram, as the point under consideration is one of great importance.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th November 1874.

No. 6229—Rev. 41, dated Bangalore, 26th November 1874.

Order.—It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that the distillers of arrack in certain Districts not only combine amongst themselves and even go so far as to agree in writing to share with each other the profits accruing from such combination, but that they have actually divided the retail shops in the head-quarter stations as well as the taluks of the District in such a manner as to secure them equal profits. The District Officers have, it would appear, in some measure contributed to this result by issuing retail licenses only to the nominees of the distillers themselves. It seems therefore to be necessary to repeat that competition is the very key-stone of the Sadar Distillery system, and that any measures calculated to weaken or neutralize its influence must to a corresponding degree be fatal to the successful working of the system itself.

2. From some of the arzis received in this Office it appears that competition is not altogether wanting, to promote which facilities should be afforded to new comers, and such of the old distillers as are suspected of creating a combination and of other unfair practices should be deprived of their right to manufacture liquor. The attention of Commissioners is drawn to the existing condition of the Sadar Distillery enclosures, the want of sufficient accommodation in which has, it would appear, generally been assigned as the reason for rejecting applications for erecting stills and manufacturing liquor. This matter should receive early attention.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev. No. 145, dated 21st October 1874.

In submitting statements (Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive) of land to be alienated in the Bangalore District, I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction thereto.

2. The Kanarese correspondence connected with each case is herewith forwarded, to be obligingly returned when no longer required.

No. 6265—Rev. 148, dated Bangalore, 27th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The alienation of the lands described in statements Nos. 1, 2, 3 (*a*). 4, 5 and 9, submitted with the above, is sanctioned as requested by the Commissioner.

2. The application contained in statement No. 6 is also sanctioned, but it is a question whether there are any special grounds justifying a *free* grant in this case.

3. The land referred to in the latter part of statement No. 3 appears to be the property of certain ryots, who do not seem to have relinquished their right to it. The Commissioner is therefore requested to obtain and forward to this Office their razinamas for the land in question.

4. It is clear from the Kanarese papers, received with statement No. 7, that the land therein referred to is the site of a house in ruins; but no steps would appear to have been taken to ascertain who the owner of the property is, and what he has to say regarding its grant to the present applicant Linga. This should now be done; and if no claimant is forthcoming even after the publication of a notice in the usual manner, the site in question may be granted as proposed.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th November 1874.

5. The circumstances under which the objection raised by the villagers of Turbahalli, against the grant of the land mentioned in statement No. 8, for building purposes, on the ground that they and their cattle will suffer from want of water which is now supplied to them from a ditch situated in it, was set aside, should have been explained. Since this has not been done, and the question involved in the statement of the villagers is one which affects the supply of drinking water to men and cattle, the matter is referred to the Commissioner for consideration.

6. The vernacular papers received with the Commissioner's letter under reference are herewith returned.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 904, dated Chiknagalur, 14th November 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, dated the 6th October 1874, No. 4905—320, directing me to explain on what authority I issued the order referred to in paras 5 and 6 of the letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, copy of which is therewith forwarded, directing that muchalikas should be taken from ryots requiring them not to cut down date trees on lands given out to them for cultivation.

2. In reply, I beg to submit that I had, as stated in my letter circuit No. 2 of the 8th ultimo, applied to the Chitaldroog District for copies of some papers bearing upon the subject to enable me to answer the question, and these having been received I respectfully venture to lay the following explanation before the Chief Commissioner.

3. The Survey Department in its settlement of the Chitaldroog District did not specially reserve date groves anywhere, and not a few pieces of land containing a large number of trees were rented out during the settlement. The consequence was that a long recognized source of revenue of no small amount was in a fair way of becoming extinct in a short time. Instructions were also being received from the Chief Commissioner to the effect that "the revenue derived from the toddy contract is too "important to be allowed to fall into neglect, and that the right of Government in the matter of the "trees which appear to him to be so clear as not to admit of question must on no account be suffered "to be curtailed or interfered with." (*Vide* letter No. 3550—50 of the 1st October 1870; Chief Commissioner's Memo, dated 29th September 1870, and subsequent ruling in a letter to the Superintendent of Ashtagram, dated 30th October 1870,—pps Nos. 207—208 of the compilation of the Revenue Acts and principal orders in force in Mysore.)

4. To save the public revenue therefore it became necessary to impose some restriction on the one hand on the indiscriminate letting out of lands overgrown with date trees, and on the other hand the wanton wholesale destruction of such trees. One course adopted was to refuse altogether applications for lands which were found on enquiry to be capable of yielding a larger revenue in toddy than in land-rent, and the other was when an applicant himself volunteered to forego all claim to the trees and leave them intact to let him have the land on that condition. This was the more readily assented to, as it is a well known fact that in numerous instances the date trees are so situated as not to interfere with cultivation and to be objects of no concern to a cultivator, and as moreover there could be no hardship or a violation of any rule or condition when the party to be benefited himself chooses to decline the benefit. The adoption of these courses and others was reported by me in my letter No. 563 of 1st November 1870 and in letter No. 669 of the 19th December 1872 to the address of the Superintendent of Nagar, copies submitted for ready reference, and in the Chief Commissioner's remarks thereon conveyed in the Secretary's letter to the address of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 6795—Rev. 68 of 27th February 1873, it was ruled (*vide* extract enclosed) that if it is more profitable to Government to reserve land on account of the value of the trees for toddy, it may be done, and the letter closed with an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion that the report submitted was fairly satisfactory.

5. In conclusion, I beg humbly to observe that my object in adopting the above courses has been to save public revenue which was placed in jeopardy by the non-reservation of date groves, that I adopted measures which interfered with no existing right, and reported those measures to my superiors, and that if I have erred in the matter, I have done so in the interests of Government.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th November 1874.

From the Offg. Deputy Superintendent, Chitaldroog District, To the Superintendent, Nagar Division, No. 563, dated Chitaldroog, 1st November 1870.

In acknowledging the receipt of your docket No. 2983—64 of the 22nd instant, on the subject of cutting date trees, I have the honor to report that the Survey Department has not specially reserved date groves anywhere in the District.

The course pursued when applications for waste lands containing date trees are received, is to refer them to the Amildars for report as to whether the revenue from date trees exceeds that of the land assessment, and, if it does, to reject the applications. If otherwise, the toddy contractors for the time being are asked if they have any objections to the lands being granted, and in the event of their not consenting, the applicants are told to wait until the contract is over, when they are put in possession of the lands.

In the case of lands in the occupation of ryots in which date trees still stand when application is made by the cultivator for permission to cut the trees, the toddy contractor is in the same manner asked if he has any objection, and if he has, the ryot is told to wait the expiry of the term of contract and then exercise his rights.

From the Offg. Deputy Superintendent of the Kadur District, To the Superintendent of the Nagar Division, No. 669, dated 19th December 1872.

With reference to your Circular docket No. 551, dated the 7th instant, giving cover to copy of the Secretary's Partly Circular No. 4899—41 of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report as to what has been done in each taluk of this District in which the Revenue settlement has been introduced.

1. The village maps and akarbands, as well as other settlement papers as far as they have been received, are carefully preserved both in the District Office and in the taluks, and those that are wanting applied for.

2. When applications are received for lands for cultivation, a reference is first made, as a rule, to gidapatrika or statement of trees standing on the Survey numbers, and the land itself is after inspected to guard against mistakes, which sometimes occur in these patrikas. If the land contains trees, the latter, together with the right of the occupancy of the land, is put up to sale and given to the highest bidder, the right over trees of the reserved kind being always reserved by Government. If the land be devoid of trees, it is given out without sale. Where there is more than one application received from the same village, the first applicant gets the lands, but where the applicants are from the different places, the preference is given to the application of the village. The rent fixed is invariably the Survey assessment entered in the akarband and none other.

3. Should it be found to be more profitable to Government to retain the possession of the trees on a Survey number, such as toddy trees, &c., than to let the land out for cultivation, it is retained. In some cases in which the trees do not interfere with the cultivation of the land, and the cultivator binds himself to let them alone, the land is given for cultivation.

If applications are received for unassessed waste lands, the Survey Department is written to for fixing the assessment, and when that is done, the lands are let out.

4. The right of grazing in Government unoccupied waste lands is sold annually to the highest bidder either by separate numbers or by lots, preference being generally given to the claim of the villagers. A statement of such sales is submitted to the Deputy Superintendent for approval.

5. The produce of fruit trees standing on waste lands so let out for grazing, together with all forest produce in it, is separately sold by auction annually, subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Superintendent.

6. In renting out the pasture it has been made a rule to get the renter of the grazing to repair the boundary marks situated in waste numbers, the bid being made with the distinct understanding that he is to do so. These repairs used for some time to be executed by Government by hired labor, but some difficulty and confusion having arisen in the adjustment of advances, the above practice, which is also based on the Survey Rules, was introduced.

7. In cases where water from Government irrigation works is made use of to carry on to wet cultivation in dry lands, a water cess is levied in addition to the Survey assessment. Such matters being always decided by the Survey Department to whom previous reference is made.

8. Cases of unauthorized cultivation or encroachment upon Government waste lands are visited with the penalties laid down in the Survey Rules, the guilty person being summarily dispossessed of such land.

9. When an occupant wishes to transfer his holding to another, the kabulnama executed by the transferree is invariably on a stamp paper of the value of 8 annas.

10. The period for tendering razinamas has been limited to the 15th June.

11. When the occupant of the Survey number fails to pay the revenue instalments within the prescribed date, a notice is immediately issued to him requiring him to pay the amount within a month, together with interest on the balance at the rate of half a pie per rupee per diem, besides notice fees at the rates specified in the Survey Rules. On default of such payment, the right of occupancy of the land of which the revenue is overdue is sold by public auction, and the Government demand met from the proceeds thereof. Should the amount realized by the sale of the land be insufficient to meet the Government demand, the movable property of the defaulter is recommended to the Superintendent for sale and the balance thereby met. On sufficient reason being shewn, the amount of interest is partially or wholly remitted by the Deputy Superintendent.

12. In addition to the Survey assessment, a sum of one anna on each rupee thereof in case of dry crop lands, and an additional anna in case of wet and garden lands, is levied invariably to meet the purposes of the local fund. It was at one time thought that the irrigation cess was not to be levied on lands, irrigated by private works, but instructions having been lately received that all wet lands are equally liable, these were also charged with the cess and the arrears of previous years were ordered to be collected.

13. In case of inam lands on which Survey assessment has been fixed, local fund is levied at the same rate and where there is no Survey assessment it is levied on the recorded value of the inam.

14. In case of kayamgutta villages local cess is levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the fixed amount of gutta or rent payable annually to Government, while in the case of sarvamanyam villages the recorded value thereof forms the basis of the cultivation of the cess.

15. In cases where lands assessed as dry are to be converted into wet by subsequent improvement of irrigation works, and the assessment has consequently to be altered in the akarband, or when Survey numbers are alienated for Municipal purposes, and in fact in all cases in which the assessment originally put has either to be altered in, or struck off the accounts, due reference is made to the Survey Department to effect the necessary alteration.

16. Keeping the boundary marks in occupied numbers in good repair is duly insisted on. The maps of field boundary marks or "jungly nakasha" have yet to be received from the Survey Department for some of the surveyed taluks and villages. Nevertheless the existing marks are carefully looked to. The Amrut Mahal Department too is occasionally urged to order the repair of the boundary marks in the kavals.

17. At the time of the annual field inspection or Pahane by village officers, the condition of boundary marks is examined, and the result of the inspection noted in the Pahane books. A second inspection is made by the taluk authorities after the completion of the Pahane, and where instances are found in which either the boundary marks are still out of repair, or where the condition of survey number is not faithfully recorded by the village official, the former are caused to be put in repair at once and the latter class of cases, if any, reported, and duly noticed. If on the occasion of the Deputy Superintendent's tour of inspection, any instance appear of actual neglect of duty on the part of village or taluk officials in regard to boundary marks, &c., notice is also taken of it, due allowance being made for the possibility of damages occurring in the interval between the different inspections.

18. An inspection of the frontier boundary marks was commenced last year under the orders of the Government of India, the procedure adopted being their inspection in the first instance by the Amildar, or other responsible taluk official deputed by him, and submitting a list of the boundary marks with the result of such inspection to the Deputy Superintendent on his arrival in the taluk, a second inspection of the same being made often by the Deputy Superintendent, and also by the members of his Office establishment, and the matter reported in the Annual Administration Report.

19. The bánd patrikas, or the account of advances made by the Survey Department for the erection of boundary marks, being received from the Deputy Accountant General, the sums are collected from the holders of the lands, if they are occupied. If otherwise, the demand is kept in abeyance until

the land is taken up, or until 5 years, to be recovered after that period from the pasture rents, as has been decided by the Survey Department. A difficulty in carrying out the latter alternative now forms the subject of a correspondence with the Survey Department.

20. In all the surveyed taluks, forms of village accounts have been introduced throughout.

The Shanbhogs are made to produce the complete set of accounts on the occasion of jamabandi, and if any instance is brought to notice of neglect in this respect, through carelessness, or incompetency of the Shanbhog, it is duly checked. The Taluks of Pavagada, Dodéri, and Molkálmuru having just been settled, the Survey form of village accounts are in the course of being introduced into them.

21. Printed title pages are of late supplied to the Shanbhogs for keeping their accounts, the paper required for complementing the same being first purchased at the cost of the Shanbhog and then paid for by Government. This course was adopted but last year, on frequent complaints of Shanbhogs of their inability to supply stationery.

22. Since the Survey settlement the payment of fees by ryots to Patels and Shanbhogs in kind, or what is called "Aya mirasi" is strictly prohibited, those Officers being now remunerated by money grants, as compensation in lieu of "Aya" fixed by the Survey Department.

The other classes of village servants receive their mirasi as before. It may be added here that compensation to Patels and Shanbhogs has been fixed only in the Taluks of Chitaldroog Davangere, Haribara, Hosdurga Kankuppa and in part of Hiriyur, while in the other taluks latterly settled, the above class of village servants are doing their duty without the aya or compensation.

23. In like manner the allotment of villages to Shanbhogs has been effected only in the Taluks of Harihar, Davangere and Kankuppa, and in these taluks whenever the question of succession to the offices arises, the distribution of villages made by the Survey Department is adhered to, and wherever a departure from it becomes necessary, a reference is made to the Survey Department.

24. No special rules being laid down for the settlement of the jamabandi of the surveyed taluks as there were for the unsurveyed, a memo drawn up by the late Mr. T. Gordon, a Member of Council, for the guidance of the Revenue Officers of the Bombay Presidency, was applied for, and kindly supplied by the Survey Superintendent; a procedure based upon the memo and somewhat similar to that prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for the jamabandi of unsurveyed taluk was commenced from the year before last, the details of which will be found in the Administration Report. It consists in brief of selecting about 20 per cent of the villages of each taluk and having the boundary marks, &c., of those villages examined by the Deputy Superintendent's establishment, and of examining about 10 per cent of the village Receipt Book, to see whether the amounts entered in them correspond with those given by the ryots verbally, besides disposing of disputed cases reserved by Amildars for the Deputy Superintendent's settlement, and hearing complaints.

25. The Revenue Survey Superintendent sent for some of the pahanes lately direct from the taluks, and has pointed out what were considered omissions in scrutinizing them and offered certain suggestions.

26. The remarks of the Survey Superintendent will be profited by, in the settlement of this year. The procedure has only been in work for a short time.

27. It may be added here that the Survey Department is consulted on all possible occasions, and that its advice is ungrudgingly given and abided by.

Extract from a letter from the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the address of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 6795—Rev. 68, dated 27th February 1873.

* * * * *

3. With reference to paras 7 and 4 of the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioners' letters respectively, I am to add that if it is more profitable to Government to reserve land on account of the value of the trees of toddy, it may be done.

* * * * *

I am directed to add that, with the exceptions above noted, the report submitted by you appears to be fairly satisfactory.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th November 1874.

No. 6266—Rev. 401, dated Bangalore, 27th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The gist of the explanation offered by Mr. Krishna Rao in regard to the order issued by him when Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, making the grant of certain Survey numbers for cultivation conditional on a "Muchalika" being given by the applicants that they would not fell any of the date trees standing thereon, is that the applicants themselves spontaneously offered to take up the lands on those terms. This view of the question is inadmissible, and Mr. Krishna Rao would moreover seem to have lost sight of Rule III of the Survey and Settlement Rules issued under date the 26th May 1869. Clause 2 of that Rule clearly provides for the reservation of the shendi or date trees which have been leased out on contract in separate unoccupied numbers only. Date trees standing on lands already under occupancy are the exclusive property of the occupants, and their right to fell the trees should not be interfered with.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No 547—Rev. 104, dated Mysore, 17th November 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 1440—21, dated 27th May 1874, I have the honor to state that Major Beresford agrees to abide by such conditions as may hereafter be provided for coffee grants generally, *vide* enclosed copy of his letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

Memo in original to be returned.

2. Regarding the unauthorized cultivation in the Budari Udve it would appear that, according to existing practice, it was measured by the Wathalli Shanbhog to enable the District authorities to know its probable area prior to the submission of an application for its grant. This was no authority to Mr. Pegg, Major Beresford's Overseer, to commence operation as pleaded by him. The Shanbhog denies having ever given authority to such cultivation.

3. Captain Cumming however recommends that the penalty on account of the unauthorized cultivation may be remitted, as Major Beresford was not present on the spot, and though this is not a very sound argument, as Major Beresford must be responsible for the acts of his agent, the Chief Commissioner may perhaps be prepared to take a lenient view of the case and waive the enforcement of the penalty.

4. Copies of letters on the subject are forwarded as per margin.*

* Nos. 548 and 649, dated 23rd September 1874, and 24th October 1874, from Hassan.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 548, dated Camp Belur, 20th September 1874.

With reference to para 3 of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1440—21, dated 27th May 1874, copy of which was received in this Office under cover of your memo No. 152 of the 8th June 1874, I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Chief Commissioner a copy of Major Beresford's letter dated 29th June 1874, explaining the circumstances under which Budari Udve was planted with coffee before patta was granted, and an English abstract of the case prepared in this Office. Mr. Pegg had no business to commence operation until the Udve was formally handed over by order, and it is perfectly immaterial what conversation Mr. Pegg and the Shanbhog have had together. But as Major Beresford appears not to have been present on the spot, I consider it necessary that the matter should be laid before the Chief Commissioner, who may be pleased, under the circumstances represented, to remit the penalty as a special case.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th November 1874.

From Lieut.-Colonel G. D. Beresford, To the Offg Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, dated Madras, 29th June 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of copy of letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, No. 1440—21 of 27th May 1874, to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, forwarded to you under docket No. 152 of 8th June 1874, by Colonel Clerk, and by you forwarded to me.

I am willing on the part of Colonel Primrose to agree to take the jungles Kotarhalli and Budari Udve on the conditions that I am to abide by such conditions as may hereafter be prescribed for coffee grants generally.

With reference to para 3 of the Secretary's letter directing that " the authorized penalty should be "enforced in the case of the Budari Udve, which appears from the enclosure of your docket No. "681—139, dated 16th February 1874, to have been planted without authority," I would beg to urge for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner that this jungle was measured and handed over by the Wathalli Shanbhog to my Overseer Mr. Pegg, who was at the same time informed that he could commence planting if he liked. Under these circumstances I hope Sir Richard Meade will see fit to remit the penalty.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 649, dated Camp Narsipur, 24th October 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 513, dated 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the practice in this District is that when a darkhast is received for an Udve it is customary to order the Amildar to inspect and measure the coffee estate, and then to submit an application for the grant of the same to the applicant.

2. This practice was followed by the Wathalli Shanbhog in the case of the Budari Udve.

No. 6264—Rev. 88, dated Bangalore, 27th November 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above, the Commissioner submits an application from Major Beresford for remission of the penalty levied on Budari Udve which was reported to have been planted without authority.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that there can be but one rule and practice in this matter, and as the penalty referred to has been incurred, he regrets that he is unable to remit it.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th November 1874.

To From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 412—153, R, dated 29th October 1874.

The great falling off of sayer revenue in the months of May and June last, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, having attracted the attention of this Office, the Deputy Commissioners were requested to submit a special report on the subject, and a copy of this Office Circular No. 168, dated 29th June last, and of the * marginally noted replies received from the Deputy Commissioners are herewith submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

* From Shimoga, No. 623, dated 31st August 1874.
From Chitaldroog, No. 353, dated 24th August 1874.
From Kadur, No. 366, dated 16th October 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog, Circular No. 168, dated 29th June 1874.

With reference to the sayer accounts for May 1874, has the honor to point out that there has been a large falling off as compared with May 1873.

Shimoga	..	..	..	29,741	13 2
Kadur	..	..	..	11,415	13 0
Chitaldroog	..	..	.	757	6 8

2. The ordinary reasons assigned for the falling off in sayer revenue are (1) small produce as compared with previous years, and (2) fall of prices in the principal markets in which the articles are sold and consequently small exportation. The Officiating Commissioner requests that the Deputy Commissioners will thoroughly investigate the matter and find out the real causes of the heavy falling off above noticed, by ascertaining the present and past prices of the articles at places of exportation and the marts to which they are exported, and report the result in detail to this Office.

3. The fluctuations of sayer revenue should engage the particular attention of the Deputy Commissioner every month, and prompt measures taken to put down smuggling or fraud.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 623, dated Camp Harohalli, Honnali Taluk, 31st August 1874.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the * margin calling for an explanation for the great falling off in the sayer collections during the months of May and June, I have the honor to submit that the fluctuations attracted my attention before the receipt of your dockets under reply, and I thoroughly investigated the causes of such a serious falling off not only in some of the Malnad taluks in which I travelled during May, but from some of the leading merchants of the Malnad.

* Commissioner's docket No. 168, dated 29th June 1874.
Commissioner's No. 212 of the 29th July 1874.

2. You will observe from the collections of 4 months, *viz.*, April, May, June and July during the last five years, which is tabulated in the statement appended, that the fluctuations have continued from 1869—70, with the exception of the years noted in the * margin in which the sayer revenue enormously increased which is attributed to the good crops, and the collection during the 4 months of the current year very nearly tallies with those of the years 1869—70, 1870—71 and 1871—72, therefore I attribute the fluctuations to nothing but good and bad crops.

* 1872—73.
1873—74.

3. The merchants from whom I made enquiries assign the heavy rains which commenced in May in all the Malnad taluks as the partial cause of the falling off, as the exportations have been in many places stopped during the last 3 months owing to the state of the roads and of the Malnad streams.

4. There is some truth in what the merchants state, as I observed in many places supari-laden carts which were said to have been on the roads for more than (?) fortnights as the roads were impassable.

5. It remains to be seen at the end of the official year whether the loss of revenue accrued during May and June will be recouped from October to March.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th November 1874.

Statement shewing the Sayer Collections realized in the Shimoga District, during the months of April, May, June and July, from 1869—70 to 1874—75.

	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
April	57,118 8 5	58,329 11 9	49,642 12 3	58,106 8 8	62,447 11 10	67,212 11 5
May	62,340 14 9	64,111 1 9	57,259 3 10	78,818 13 6	79,389 10 4	49,647 13 2
June	18,691 1 11	11,245 13 5	10,078 0 6	39,934 10 5	30,400 9 0	12,510 4 11
July	2,768 10 11	1,852 5 4	3,086 4 4	2,315 9 8	2,219 8 10	2,491 7 2
Total.....	1,40,919 4 0	1,35,539 0 3	1,20,066 4 11	1,79,175 10 3	1,74,457 8 0	1,31,862 4 8

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No 353, dated 24th August 1874.

Your docket Nos. 168 and 212, dated respectively the 29th June and 29th July 1874.

Has the honor to submit herewith the explanation rendered by the several Amildars on the falling off of sayer revenue in their taluks in the months of May and June last.

The Commissioner calls for a special report on the large falling off of Rupees 757—6—8, and Rs. 760—3—4, respectively, in the sayer collections for the months of May and June 1874. The falling off was as follows in those months as compared with May and June of the past year.

	Decrease in May.	Decrease in June.
Chitaldroog	20 3 9	19 2 3
Davangere ..	3 6 1	.. .. ..
Kankuppa	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Molkálmuru	.. .. ..	74 7 9
Dodéri	.. .. ..	28 5 3
Hiriyur	29 13 5	31 14 8
Budihal	712 13 11	539 5 3
Hosdurga	.. .. ..	79 1 11
Pavagada	124 15 1	32 10 0
	891 4 3	804 15 1
Deduct Increase...	133 13 7	44 11 9
Net Decrease...	757 6 8	760 3 4

The Amildars in whose taluks the decrease is large submit the following explanation.

Molkálmuru Amildar.

States that the decrease in his taluk is chiefly on piece goods; a large number of cloths manufactured remains unsold in consequence of no purchasers having come from other places this year as they used to do before. This he proves by a statement sent by him which shews that the total value of cloths manufactured from April to July was Rs. 7,813, out of which cloths exported to British India, free of duty, were of the value of rupees 659—8—0, and those disposed of in this Province were of the value of rupees 113—8—0, total rupees 773; and there remains in stock cloths worth rupees 7,040.

Dodéri.

The Amildar states that the decrease in his taluk is chiefly under tobacco and trifling under other items. The cause of this is the non-cultivation this year of tobacco to the same extent as during last year. The price of this article this year in this taluk and elsewhere that is in Pellary and Canara Zillahs, is rupees 3 per maund of the 1st sort, and from annas 12 to 1 rupee per maund of the 2nd sort. There being no difference in the price in both places, there has not been much export.

Hiriyur.

The Amildar states that the decrease is principally under supari, which is not much grown in the taluk, and the little that is produced could not be disposed of by ryots to their advantage as the same article was brought to the Hiriyur market by outsiders and sold at a comparatively low price of Rs. 4--8--0 per maund, while it was sold at 5 rupees last year. Hence the ryots have their produce in stock.

It is this taluk which exhibits the largest decrease for which the Amildar submits the following ex-
Budihal. planation.

The decrease in sayer collections from 1st April to the end of June 1874 is rupees 1,336—1—3 as compared with the collections of the same period of 1873, (Rs. 3,569—5—1 from April to June 1873, whereas from April to June 1874, it is Rs. 2,233—3—10, the difference being Rs. 1,336—1—3) the collections in the month of July 1874, as compared with those of July 1873, shew an increase of rupees 445—9—7 which being deducted from the above decrease of rupees 1,336—1—3 the net decrease is only Rs. 890—7—8.

It is only such of the ryots as are too poor to pay the Government demand without disposing of the arecanut grown by them, who sell it immediately it is harvested; those who can pay their kandayam by other means generally keep their produce in stock until the price rises when they can dispose of it to their advantage. In the months of May and June 1873, the price of arecanut was 5 or 5—8—0 Rs. per maund, which induced the ryots to dispose of nearly the whole of their produce then, and to keep very little in stock; this year, the price having gone down so low as Rs. 4 or 4—8—0 per maund, a very large quantity, *i. e.*, 2,760 maunds of this year's produce, remains in stock.

Amildar explains the decrease in his taluk as follows:—

Hosdurga.

More than three fourths of the supari produced in this taluk is exported to Bellary, and the remainder to Hiriyur, Budihal, Banavar and Kadur in this Province, and also to Bagur in this taluk. The price of the article up to the year 1872—73 was in this taluk from Rs. 4—8—0 to 5 per maund, and at Bellary Rs. 5—8—0 or 6; but since the year 1873—74 the prices in those places have fallen respectively to Rs. 3—8—0 or 4, and Rs. 2—8—0 or 3. In Banavar, Kadur, &c., the present price is Rs. 4 or 4—8—0. In Bellary the "Desavar" or superior sort of supari coming from Malnad being sold very largely, there is little demand there for "Valagra" or interior sort grown in this taluk, hence a large quantity is in stock with the ryots, who are unwilling to dispose of it at the low prices prevailing at the places of usual export.

Another item of decrease is "betel leaves," which is owing to the badness of the weather this year which prevented the people that grow them from taking them for sale to Hiriyur, Budihal, Banavar, Kadur and Chitaldroog, where prices are stated to be very low.

Amildar states that the greatest portion of the decrease is under supari, of which there are 3 or 4
hundred maunds in stock up to the end of July. This article is usually
Pavagada. exported to Madaksira, Amarapur, and Halyandurga in the Bellary District; last year the price of this article in this taluk was Rs. 5—8—0 to 6 and even Rs. 7, whereas this year it is so low as Rs. 4—12—5 or 5—8—0. In the places of export above mentioned the present price is stated to be from Rs. 3 to 5 which has kept comparatively a large quantity in stock. He has however issued orders to all Shekdars to use their efforts in raising the sayer revenue.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 366, dated Chikmagalur, 16th October 1874.

With reference to your Circular No. 168 of the 29th June last, observing on the great falling off of sayer revenue in May 1874, as compared with the same month in 1873, I beg to state that on strict enquiry the reasons assigned in the monthly accounts, *viz.*, (1) the small produce as compared with previous years, and (2) the fall of prices in the principal markets in which the articles are sold, and the consequent small exportation, are fully borne out.

2. The loss of supari from "Kole Roga" and tobacco from the failure of rains has been specially dwelt upon in the last annual report, and moreover as will be seen from the annual accounts the greater portion of the year's produce, together with the previous stock, having been carried off before the close of the year, little was left for export in subsequent months.

3. I beg to add, however, that my particular attention is given to this branch of the revenue; strict orders are issued from time to time to put down smuggling, and instances brought to light either of evasion of duty on the part of the people or of culpable negligence on the part of public servants are severely punished.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 28th November 1874.

No. 6263—Rev. 101, dated Bangalore, 27th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the explanation submitted in the enclosures to the above regarding the great falling off in the sayer revenue in the Nagar Division for the months of May and June last, is not quite satisfactory, and appears to be of an altogether conjectural nature. Such fluctuations in the revenue demand the attention and watchfulness of the District Officers.

2. Sir Richard Meade directs that a monthly statement for each taluk be in future submitted to this Office shewing the amount of sayer collections.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

22. No. 6297—Rev. 43, dated Bangalore, 28th November 1874.

Order.—With reference to the letter No. 1—631, dated 30th July 1874, from the Government of India, circulated with this Office No. 3513—508, dated 10th August 1874, requiring that steps should be taken to secure to Government fair terms in purchases of lands required for public purposes, the Chief Commissioner desires to point out to all the Officers concerned that the successful attainment of the object urged by the Government of India mainly depends on the proper application of the Land Acquisition Act No. X of 1870. According to that Act, if the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) cannot agree with the person interested as to the rate of compensation to be allowed for the required land, he can, under Section 15, refer the matter to the Court defined in Section 3, and the Judge will determine the proper amount under Section 19, with the aid of two Assessors (one to be nominated by the Collector, and the other by the interested party,) and their concurrent decision will, according to Section 29, be final. In the judicious selection of an Assessor by the Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of the Act lies therefore the principal guarantee against any unfair sacrifice of the interests of the Government. It is almost unnecessary to observe that in every case in which the sum demanded by the ryot appears too large the question should be referred under Section 15, to the "Court." The Chief Commissioner confidently relies on the exercise of judgment and discretion on this important point by the Officers whose duty it is to appraise lands required for public purposes.

Copy of a letter of this date addressed to the Government of India on this subject accompanies.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 28th November 1874.

No. 6302.
127, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 28*th November* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of reminder No. 907, dated 3rd November 1874, requesting an early reply to your letter No. 1—631, dated 30th July 1874, on the subject of the rate of compensation to be allowed for lands taken up for railway or other public purposes.

2. The Chief Commissioner did not understand that the submission of any rules on the subject was required, or the last mentioned reference would have been replied to earlier.

3. There can be no doubt that the Government is often called upon to pay for lands taken up under the Land Acquisition Act, a price higher than such land would fetch in the market among private purchasers, owing principally to the natural tendency of individuals to ask an exorbitant price whenever Government appears in the position of a purchaser. But this is an evil which it is extremely difficult to grapple with in the manner indicated by His Excellency in Council. The Government can hardly descend to obtaining land by subterfuge, as for instance by concealing its own status as the purchaser and employing some private individual to conduct the transaction on its behalf. It is also almost impossible for Government to conceal the object for which the land is required.

Moreover, any orders enjoining upon Officers' secrecy and expedition in taking up land might give rise to a still greater evil than now exists, for there would be a consequent tendency to take up land hastily and inconsiderately, which might not really be required.

4. The true remedy therefore appears to lie in the proper application of the Act, which, if really enforced, affords ample guarantee against overcharge. The following points have therefore been enjoined upon District Officers.

(1.) That in all cases in which the sum demanded by the ryot appears too large, the matter should be referred under Section 15 to the "Court."

(2.) That the Assessor nominated by the Collector under Section 19, should be judiciously selected.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 187

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	**Page.**
1 to 2	*Duty levied on tangadi bark.* Sanctioning its increase from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per Chakra cart-load from 1st April 1875 in the Nundydroog Division, and requesting Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, to report if the same order can with advantage be made applicable to their Divisions.	No. 6155—145, dated 24th Nov. 1874.	...	...	1 to 2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 24th November 1874.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 1554, dated 16th September 1874.

Has the honor to forward in original, to be obligingly returned, a docket No. 298 of the 2nd instant, received from the Assistant Conservator, Nundydroog Range, proposing to increase the seigniorage on tangadi bark from Rs. 3 per bandy-load to Rs. 20, and begs that the matter may be laid before the Chief Commissioner for his consideration, and if judged necessary further enquiry from Revenue Officers. The increase proposed appears to be high, but the results arrived at by the Assistant Conservator are supported by his figures. But the undersigned does not feel qualified to report on these figures alone.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nundydroog Range, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, Genl. No. 298, dated 2nd September 1874.

In enclosing a Kanarese arzi received from the Bangalore District Ranger, together with an English precis of the same, bringing to notice that the license holders of tangadi bark take away the refuse wood for nothing and sell it for Rs. 5 a bandy-load, and also that the amount of fee levied on tangadi bark per bandy-load being so small that the bark collector realizes a very great profit, the undersigned has the honor to inform the Conservator that he is of opinion the amount of fee levied on tangadi bark per bandy-load should be increased to Rs. 20. At present the Government only gets Rs. 3 per bandy-load, and the bark collector makes Rs. 37 profit on each transaction. The following figures will shew how the undersigned calculates the amount of profit realized on each bandy-load of tangadi bark.

Fee to Government	Rs.	3	0 0
Cost of collection, cartage, &c. ..	,,	20	0 0
Total Expenditure..	,,	23	0 0
By sale of four bandy-loads of refuse wood..	,,	20	0 0
By sale one bandy-load of bark	,,	40	0 0
	,,	60	0 0
Deduct Expenditure..	,,	23	0 0
	,,	37	0 0

This is obtained in about a fortnight.

If a fee of Rs. 20 is paid to Government, a profit of Rs. 17 will still remain for the bark collector.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, Genl. No. 4602—Rev. 104, dated 25th September 1874.

I am directed to forward copy of the marginally noted letter and of its enclosure received from the Conservator of Forests, and to request that you will favor the Chief Commissioner with your opinion on the proposal therein made to increase the rate of duty leviable on the "tangadi" bark.

No. 1554, dated the 16th September 1874.

2. Sir Richard Meade observes that the bark in question is a fit subject for tax where it is collected and taken away by traders, and that the old rate of tax, *viz.* Rs. 5 per chakra cart-load, which was abolished in 1867, might fairly be re-imposed, but he considers that the ryots who desire to use the leaves for manure should be permitted to continue to do so without any interference.

3. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the conservation of the tracts where the tangadi grows most freely should be brought under some regulation.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 173, dated Bangalore, 16th November 1874.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 4602—R. 104 of 25th September last, I have the honor to state, that the Deputy Commissioners having been consulted by me regarding Mr. Ludlow's suggestion to increase the seigniorage on tangadi bark from Rs. 3 per bandy-load to Rs. 20, are all of opinion that the rate is very high.

2. The Bangalore Deputy Commissioner proposes a duty of Rs. 8 per cart-load whilst the Kolar Deputy Commissioner considers the old rate, *viz.*, Rs. 5, to be suitable.

3. The Bangalore Deputy Commissioner bases his proposal on the following figures, though he does not consider them to be more accurate than those furnished by the Assistant Conservator.

Value of bandy-load of bark estimated at Rs.	Rs.	30	0 0
„ 3 or 4 bandy-loads of refuse wood	„	6	0 0
Total Receipt Rs....		36	0 0
Deduct—			
Duty on one bandy-load Rs.	Rs.	3	0 0
Cost of collection and cartage	„	20	0 0
		23	0 0
Balance Profit Rs....		13	0 0

4. The Túmkúr Deputy Commissioner considers that both the selling price and the profits have been overstated.

5. From the figures given, Rs. 20 is clearly too high a rate of duty, and as an experimental increase I would suggest Rs. 7, then, if the trade flourishes under this burden, it will be very easy to enhance it. I think it inadvisable to put on a rate all at once which may prove either oppressive or prohibitory and then have to retrace our steps.

No. 6155—Rev.-F. 145, dated Bangalore, 24th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the increase in the duty levied on tangadi bark in the Nundydroog Division, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per Chakra cart-load from 1st April 1875, subject, if necessary, to re-consideration this time next year, when the Commissioner of the Division will report on the condition of the trade under the increased tax.

2. The Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions are requested to state whether the duty at present imposed on the bark in their Divisions, which is only Rs. 2 per Chakra cart-load, might not with advantage be similarly raised to Rs. 5 per cart-load.

3. The Chief Commissioner considers it very desirable that the conservation of the tracts of land on which the tangadi tree grows should be brought under some regulation. The opinion of the Conservator of Forests is invited on this point.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Repairs to, and construction of Anche runners' huts and Anche receiving houses.* Sanctioning estimates amounting to Rs. 4,691-7-2, submitted by Anche Bakshi.	No. 5712—449, dated 11th Nov. 1874.	...	...	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Grant for planting at Chikmagalur.* Informing the Deputy Accountant General, in supersession of all previous orders that it should be in all Rs. 2,000.	No. 5851—461, dated 14th Nov. 1874.	...	...	4 to 5
5 to 6	*Budget Estimate for Palace expenditure for* 1875—76. Passing orders on it.	No. 117, dated 14th Nov. 1874.	...	...	6 to 8
7 to 8	*Hindustani School at Chikmagalur.* Sanctioning the disbursement of Rs. 1,100 to supplement local subscriptions for the erection of a building.	No. 6113—80, dated 22nd Nov. 1874.	...	...	8 to 9
9 to 10	*Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,400 for the construction of a Muhammadan Musafar-khana in the Town of Chikmagalur.* Sanctioning it.	No. 6269—85, dated 27th Nov. 1874.	...	...	9 to 10

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 11th November 1874.

From the Anche Bakshi, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 236, dated Camp Sira, 5th November 1874.

The undersigned begs to submit for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner 91 estimates received from the Amildars and Deputy Commissioners for repairing and constructing 91 runners' huts and receiving houses specified in the accompanying statement, amounting in all to Rs. 4,691—7—2, to be met from the Budget grant of Rs. 5,000, provided under "13 Post Office for anche houses" for 1874—75.

2. Should the Chief Commissioner accord his sanction to the estimates, it is requested that the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts and the Deputy Accountant General may be addressed, the former with a view to cause the work to be executed as early as possible, and the latter to advance the amount from the District Treasuries.

3. The undersigned begs to report that during his tour up to Harihar in the early part of last September, he noticed that many of the Anche huts had tumbled down owing to the excessive rain; for repairing these huts provision is made in the above statement, but since his return reports were received that several other huts as well as receiving houses on other lines have also fallen entirely by the heavy rains. Amildars have been directed to furnish estimates for these, which, when received, will be submitted; but they will have to be supplemented from additional grant or from other sources.

Statement shewing the Number of Runners' huts, &c. requiring repair, as well as those requiring to be reconstructed in Mysore.

District.	Taluk.	Name of the Anche building.	Description of work.	Amount of Estimate.	Remarks.
Bangalore.	Bangalore	Kamakshipalya	Repair	118 0 0	To erect a veranda, also repairing.
	Do	Yelahanka	Do	34 0 0	
	Hoskote	Avalhalli	Do	34 0 0	
	Do	Attur	Do	17 0 0	
	Devanhalli	Kasba	Do	36 0 0	
	Nelamangala	Do	Do	95 0 0	
	Do	Turkarpalya	Do	15 0 0	
	Do	Dasarhalli	Do	158 0 0	Most of the building fell down by the
	Do	Tyamagondal	Do	24 0 0	present excessive rain, requires thorough repair, &c.
				532 0 0	
Túmkúr.	Túmkúr	Kasba	Repair	40 4 10	
	Maddagiri	Do	Do	129 3 0	The present huts are at a great dis-
	Honnavalli	Tiptur	Do	100 0 0	tance from the road, besides they are
		Basvankoppal	Constructing	165 0 0	not at equal distance to each other, con-
		Madayanur	Do	167 0 0	sequently delay occurs in the running of
	Sira	Kasba	Repair	79 0 0	mails on the main-line; it is proposed
	Do	Kuntuganhalli	Do	190 0 0	therefore to construct new huts by road-
	Kunigal	Gottigere	Do	90 0 0	side and at equal distance.
	Kadaba	Gubbi	Construction	200 0 0	Much inconvenience is felt for want of a hut for runners, it being main-line.
				1,160 7 10	
Kolar.	Kolar	Kasba	Repair	20 0 0	
	Sidlagatta	Yaramallinira	Construction	124 0 0	The present hut is situated at un-
		Hunsanhalli			equal distance to those on both sides,
	Shrinivaspur	Chintamani	Repair	116 0 0	therefore new hut is proposed to be
	Goribidnur	Kasba	Do	15 0 0	built at the place named.
	Malur	Bapanhalli	Do	3 0 0	
	Do	Kasba	Do	7 10 4	
	Gudibanda	Varlakonda	Do	39 0 0	
	Chikballapur	Nandi	Do	259 0 0	To erect a veranda, &c.
				583 10 4	
Mysore.	Mandya	Induvala	Repair	19 0 0	
	Do	Budanur	Do	35 0 0	
	Do	Túbinkere	Do	18 0 0	
	Gundlupet	Kasba	Do	56 0 0	
	Do	Hanglu	Do	26 0 0	
	Do	Bandipur	Do	44 0 0	

District.	Taluk.	Name of the Anche building.	Description of work.	Amount of Estimate.			Remarks.
Mysore *Contd.*	Yedatore ...	Saligrama ...	Repair	60	0	0	
			Total.....	258	0	0	
Hassan.	Attikuppa ...	Kikkeri... ...	Repair	14	0	0	
	Chamarayapatna ...	Bargurkopal ...	Repair	40	0	0	
	Do ...	Santanhalli ...	Do	43	0	0	
	Do ...	Bedarhalli ...	Do	41	0	0	* Most of the building fell down by the present excessive rain, requires thorough repairing.
	Nagamangala ..	Nelligere ...	Do	*137	0	0	
	Arkalgúd ...	Ramnathpur ...	Do	24	8	0	
	Harnhalli ...	Nagathalli ...	Do	105	0	0	Do
	Do ...	Lakshmidevarhalli ...	Construction	63	0	0	To erect near road-side.
	Manjarabad ...	Haigalthop ..	Do	189	0	0	To erect new one; the old hut fell down to the ground.
	Do ...	Kemphole ...	Do	189	0	0	
	Do ...	Malalibade ...	Do	189	0	0	
	Do ...	Saklespur ...	Repair	13	0	0	
	Do ...	Marnhalli ..	Do	9	0	0	
	Do ...	Anajur ..	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Bachanhalli ...	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Baksidhalli ...	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Haliku	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Aihalli	Do	7	0	0	
	Do ...	Hulhalli ...	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Hetur	Do	50	0	0	
				1,143	8	0	
Shimoga.	Honnali ...	Honnali ...	Repair	33	0	0	
	Kavaledurga ...	Bagavalli ...	Do	28	0	0	
	Do ...	Agumbe... ...	Do	22	0	0	
	Do ...	Untur	Do	17	0	0	
	Do ...	Gudakere ...	Do	17	0	0	
	Do ...	Mandagadde ...	Do	12	0	0	
	Do ...	Tirthahalli ...	Do	25	0	0	
	Do ...	Magarvalli ...	Do	10	0	0	
	Anantapur ...	Basavanellur ...	Do	26	8	0	
	Do ...	Ullur	Do	14	0	0	
	Nagar ...	Yaragi ...	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Kasba	Do	10	0	0	
	Do ...	Bramhesvar ...	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Kalur	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Mavinhole ...	Do	6	0	0	
				238	8	0	
Chitaldroog.	Chitaldroog ...	Kalhalli... ...	Repair	13	0	0	
	Do ...	Banjugundanhalli ...	Do	138	0	0	Most of the building fell down by the present excessive rain, requires thorough repairing, &c.
	Hiriyur ...	Santankatte ...	Do	39	0	0	
	Do ..	Madenhalli ...	Do	6	8	0	
	Do ...	Doddabalekere ...	Do	6	0	0	
	Do ...	Siddapur ...	Do	9	8	0	
	Do ...	Matikurka ...	Do	31	0	0	
	Kankuppa ...	Eistuvalli ...	Do	38	0	0	
	Hosdurga ...	Yemmahatti ...	Do	63	0	0	
	Molkálmuru ...	Kasba	Do	11	8	0	
	Do ..	Nirlahalli ...	Do	4	8	0	
	Do ...	Bommagondankere ...	Do	9	8	0	
	Davangere ...	Chibennur ...	Do	63	13	0	
	Haribar ...	Kasba	Do	72	0	0	
	Dodéri ...	Challakere ...	Do	27	0	0	
				532	5	0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
11th November 1874.

District.	Taluk.	Name of the Anche building.	Description of work.	Amount of Estimate.	Remarks.
Kadur.	Kadur ...	Bramhasamudra	... Repair	21 0 0	
	Do ...	Kumbasagar	... Do	13 0 0	
	Banavar ...	Bendekere	... Do	13 0 0	
	Do ...	Lingalapur	... Do	15 0 0	
	Koppa ...	Hariharpur	... Do	11 0 0	
	Do ...	Kutturgundi	... Construction	78 0 0	To erect new one; the old hut
	Do ...	Kuyigodu	... Repair	6 0 0	tumbled down.
	Tarikere ...	Santaveri	... Do	86 0 0	
				243 0 0	

Abstract.

Division.	District.	Amount of Estimate.			Total.		
Nundydroog	Bangalore	532	0	0			
	Tumkúr	1,160	7	10			
	Kolar...	583	10	4	2,276	2	2
Ashtagram	Mysore	258	0	0			
	Hassan	1,143	8	0	1,401	8	0
Nagar	Shimoga	238	8	0			
	Chitaldroog	532	5	0			
	Kadur	243	0	0	1,013	13	0
		Grand Total... ..			4,691	7	2

No. 5712—Finl. 449, dated Bangalore, 11th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The 91 estimates for repairing and constructing runners' huts and anche receiving houses submitted with the foregoing docket are sanctioned; the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 4,691—7—2, being met from the Budget grant of Rs. 5,000, provided under the head "13 Post Offices for anche houses."

2. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned are requested to carry out the work as early as possible. The requisite funds will be advanced from the District Treasuries under the orders of the Deputy Accountant General.

The estimates are returned to the Anche Bakshi.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 14th November 1874.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2464, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1874.

I have the honor to state for the Chief Commissioner's information that, from a recent letter No. 549—242, dated 13th instant, (copy enclosed) from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, it appears that, that Officer was not apprized of the grant of Rs. 5,000 from Local Fund General to the District Fund of Kadur for plantings at Chikmagalur, which was authorized in the Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 2779—89 of 25th August 1873.

I find from a reference to the letter of the Secretary in Public Works Department, No. 588 of 27th March 1874, which is quoted by the Deputy Commissioner, that the Chief Commissioner has altogether declined sanctioning more than Rs. 3,000 for the work in question, and I apprehend that some misunderstanding exists on the subject.

I ought to add that the Rs. 5,000 were duly transferred by this Office in September 1873, as reported in my letter No. 2058 of 12th September, and that at the close of the year 1873-74, a balance of Rs. 8,800 remained at credit of the Kadur District Fund, no portion of that grant appearing to have been utilized in that year.

As the total estimated funds, with the above balance, are however insufficient to meet the District Fund expenditure of the District as budgetted for the year 1874—75, it is a question whether the grant can be withdrawn, although it seems necessary that the Deputy Commissioner should be apprized that his outlay in the "Chikmagalur plantings" is not to exceed the Rs. 3,000, which appears to have been eventually determined on by the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, General No. 549—D. P. W. 242, dated 13th August 1874.

Your letter No. 1880 of the 21st ultimo, regarding certain amount transferred from the Local Fund General to the District Fund in 1873—74.

In reply to the above, has the honor to state that it does not appear from the previous correspondence regarding the belt of trees, that Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned for it as put down in the marginal statement of the letter under reply, but in the Secretary's letter No. 588, dated 27th March 1874, it is mentioned that a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the same; requests the Deputy Accountant General will be good enough to favor the undersigned with particulars of the sum of Rs. 5,000 shewn in the above letter.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 342, D. P. W. dated Chikmagalur, 12th October 1874.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Order passed in his Proceedings No. 4757—374, dated 1st instant, I have the honor to submit that I have lately had to point out to the Commissioner the works as per * margin, amounting to Rs. 9,600 out of those provided for in this year's Budget to be put off to another year to keep the expenditure within the income, the Deputy Accountant General having remarked that the former had exceeded the latter.

*Part II, A, Original Works—

	Rs.
1. Drains on Birur-Adjampur Road	... 1,000
2. Do Chikmagalur-Jampal Road	... 1,000
3. Forming 20 miles of Bridle road or portion of Bhadra valley from Kalsa to Balehonnur... ...	... 3,000
4. Do at first 6 miles of Chikmagalur-Yedahalli road	... 3,600
Part II, B, Original Works—	
5. Constructing Musafarkhana at Sakrepatna ...	... 1,000
	9,600

All these works are necessary, and the Assistant Engineer has laid at the recent Local Fund Board a memo, which will be submitted in due course, shewing the urgent necessity of the supply of funds from other sources for the prosecution of the road work in the Malnad, some of which are at a stand-still from want of funds.

I would therefore beg to submit that more than Rs. 5,000 are required to meet the demands of this District, and anticipating a special grant for the Malnad as strongly recommended by the Executive

and Assistant Engineers, I would venture to recommend that the sum of Rs. 5,000 now available be appropriated for the following works:—

		Rs.
1.	For the belt of trees around Chikmagalur having been found insufficient, an application was made through the Commissioner for an additional Rs. 1,000, so that inclusive of this additional sum the amount required is Rs. 1,000 already granted	2,000
2.	Drains on the Birur-Adjampur Road	1,000
3.	Chikmagalur-Jamagal Road	1,000
4.	Musafarkhana at Sakrepatna	1,000
	Total Rs.	5,000

As regards the 1st item, I beg to add that the planting of the belt has been very nearly completed, and a balance of about Rs. 1,000 remains due to the contractor alone, besides arrears of pay due to laborers engaged for watering the plants. Should the sum above mentioned be granted, there will be nothing more payable on this account, the Municipality having undertaken the rearing of the trees from next year.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3471, dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1874.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5181—411, dated 16th instant, directing me to place Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, from Local Fund General, on account of planting trees around the station of Chikmagalur, I have the honor to state that there appears to be a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case in the Public Works Department, as the sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed to the credit of the District Fund, Kadur, in July 1873, by being charged against Local Fund General, in the books of this Office.

A further sum of Rs. 5,000 was similarly transferred to the credit of the Kadur District Fund for the same purpose in August 1873, pursuant to the Chief Commissioner's Orders in your No. 2779—89, dated 25th idem.

I beg, however, to refer you to my letter No. 2464 of 20th August 1874, in which I brought these facts to notice, and I will await further instructions before transferring the additional sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Kadur District Fund. It received altogether a sum of Rs. 6,918 out of Local Fund General in 1873—74, and a further grant of Rs. 5,000 has recently been authorized in the Chief Commissioner's Orders of 16th October 1874.

Bridle path between Shringeri and Nuwar	500
Improving old line of road from Koritagere to Kuldi Gauda's house ..	418
Belt of trees around Chikmagalur	1,000
Do Do	5,000
In 1873—74	6,918
In 1874—75—	
From the grant-in-aid authorized on the 16th October 1874 ...	5,000
Total Grants to Kadur District Fund.....	11,918
Besides the above the following grants were made in 1873—74—	
2 Musafarkhanas in Chikmagalur	4,000
A road from Mysore to Nagar under P. W. D.	346
Total.....	16,264

No. 5851—Finl. 461, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The Deputy Accountant General is informed, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, that the grant to the Kadur District Fund for the belt of trees in question should be in all Rs. 2,000.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 14th November 1874.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaj of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General, No. 21, dated 31st October 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 3553, dated the 28 instant, I have the honor to forward the Budget estimate for Palace expenditure for the year 1875—76, and also an estimate for the allowances of the Muzrayi institutions under Palace management.

The necessary explanation is given in the statement.

Budget Estimate of Palace Charges for the year 1875—76.

Heads of Charges.	Actuals of 1873-74.	Budget for 1874-75.	Proposed Budget, 1875-76.	Remarks.
Palace Establishment...	2,32,491	2,40,000	2,40,000	Estimated in accordance with original sanction which provides for any prospective increase. The small deficiency in the stipends of Rajbandus has since been nearly made good by subsequent lapses.
Rajbandus or Stipendiaries ..	1,40,607	1,37,556	1,37,556	
Musahibs	6,501	8,100	8,100	
Illegitimate descendants of the late Maharaj ...	38,400	38,400	38,400	
Ordinary Palace supplies	87,288	94,000	94,000	Estimated in accordance with last Budget which provides for necessary fluctuations. Vide remarks in the correspondence which then took place.
Extraordinary Palace supplies	14,989	15,000	15,000	
Gifts of money, cloths, &c.	24,632	29,000	29,000	
Allowances to the Ranis for charity ...	11,916	12,000	16,800	Sanctioned by Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 1185, dated 2nd June 1874. Increase of Rs. 4,800, per annum to 1st and 2nd Ranis.
Purchases	24,570	30,000	30,000	
Contributions to relations and dependants, and for public and charitable purposes ..	5,253	10,000	10,000	
Fixed religious and charitable grants... ...	15,160	15,160	15,160	
Maintenance allowance to Maharaj's Chatram ...	6,007	12,000	12,000	Provided as per sanction. The Chatram has not yet come into full operation; but the whole amount will be required for 1875-76.
Contingent charges	7,107	6,000	6,000	
Grass-cutters and other temporary establishments.	4,893	6,000	6,000	
Repairs and improvements to Palace ...	23,394	25,000	25,000	A moiety of this will suffice for the repair requirements of the Palace. The rest will however be required for improvements in the Fort and other demands in which the Palace is interested. This work has been only now actively commenced. The amount here entered will therefore be required in 1875-76.
Construction of the Maharaj's Tomb ...	...	25,000	25,000	
Gold-cup for Bangalore Races	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Other items not provided for in the Budget ..	11,251	10,784	10,000	
Extra allowance to illegitimate descendants of the late Maharaj	30,000	38,400	38,400	This is altogether an extra provision which will be only required in case of there being any difficulty to the making over of the Jahagirs to the grandsons in 1875-76.
	6,86,459	7,53,400	7,57,416	

Budget Estimate of the Charges of the Muzrayi Institutions, under Palace management for 1875—76.

Names of Muzrayi Institutions.	Actuals of 1873-74.	Budget for 1874-75.	Proposed Budget for 1875-76.	Remarks.
Prasanna Krishnaswami Temple	13,720	14,470	14,470	
Trinétraswami Temple	1,964	2,011	2,011	
Varahaswami Temple	4,229	4,329	4,329	
Lakshmiramanaswami Temple	1,965	2,019	2,019	
Chamundesvari, Uttanhalli, Narayinswami and Mahabalesvara Temples	11,565	11,748	11,748	
Mysore Kasba Chatram, Honnajammami Chatram and Devastan and Lingambudi Chatram ..	6,604	6,604	6,604	
Krishnavilas Chatram	173	960	960	
Samukada Totti Chatram, and Devastan ...	718	1,020	1,020	
Manovilas Chatram and Devastan ...	584	1,687	1,687	
Chandravilas Chatram and Devastan ..	701	1,560	1,560	
Ossoor Subbamma's Chatram and Devastan ...	124	1,020	1,020	
Sadavarti Chatram ...	599	1,200	1,200	
Panchagavi and Japada katte Matts ...	...	976	976	
Tarikal Kasivisvesvara Temple	...	104	104	
Miscellaneous institutions maintained from the surplus funds of the above temples ...	733	...	...	
		49,708	49,708	

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner General Department, No. 3700, dated Bangalore, 6th November 1874.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's orders the Palace Budget for 1875—76, together with a letter from the Guardian, No. 21, dated 31st October 1874. The additional grant proposed for the allowance of the Ranis for charity was sanctioned by the Government of India, in Foreign Department, No. 1185, dated 2nd June 1874.

The grant proposed for the illegitimate descendants of the late Maharaj, Rs. 38,400, will, it is presumed, be unnecessary, but should the Jahagirs to be assigned to them not be made over before the year commences, a supplemental grant may be applied for.

No. 117, FINL., DATED BANGALORE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the only items calling for remark are those noticed by the Deputy Accountant General in his report on the Palace Budget for 1875—76, *viz.*—

(1) the increase of Rs. 4,800 under the head of "allowance to the Ranis for charity," and (2) the grant of Rs. 38,400 proposed for the illegitimate grandsons in the event of their Jahagir not being made over to them.

2. The former has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and will therefore stand.

3. The latter had better remain in abeyance till it is known whether the Jahagir can be made over in due time; but the charge will be provided for in the estimates in the revenue account of the Mysore District, and it can be adjusted hereafter, if necessary, by a transfer.

4. The sum of Rs. 25,000, provided for repairs and improvements to the Palace may stand under the explanation given in the Budget estimate.

5. The Chief Commissioner further observes that no provision is made in this estimate for the cost of the new house for the Maharaj at Bangalore. This should be done in communication with the Chief Engineer.

6. The original * enclosures are herewith returned.

*Guardian's letter No. 21, dated 31st October 1874.
Palace Budget for 1875—76.
Muzrayi do for do

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, Genl. No. 264—118, G, dated Camp Jodikatte, 19th August 1874.

In forwarding herewith copy of a letter No. 264, dated the 14th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, together with its enclosures, for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, regarding the erection of a new building for the Hindustani School at Chikmagalur, I have the honor to recommend that a grant-in-aid of 1,000 or 1,100 Rs. be granted to supplement the subscriptions of the towns-people.

II. The present school is little more than a hut utterly unsuited for a school, besides being most objectionably overcrowded. The number of scholars, 70, is large, and is likely I should say to increase, as there are numerous respectable Muhammadans living in the town and adjacent coffee gardens, and it is because of this flourishing Muhammadan population that I believe the project for a new and suitable school building is likely to succeed and produce fruit, and therefore I venture to recommend a grant-in-aid from Government. I should have preferred the site referred to by Mr. Krishna Rao, but think it will be best, in the event of Sir Richard Meade favorably viewing the project, to consult the wishes of the Muhammadan community by selecting the site they desire The style of proposed building is scarcely ornamental, and I think a reproduction of the school house at Tarikere on a smaller scale and not to exceed 2,000 or 2,200 Rs. in cost would be the most suitable kind of school house.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Offg. Commissioner of Nagar Division, Genl. No. 264, dated Chikmagalur, 14th August 1874.

With reference to the suggestion made by yourself on the occasion of your late visit to Chikmagalur on the subject of providing a better building for the Hindustani School at this place, I have the honor to submit herewith in original a letter received from Mr. Mahomed Saliha with its enclosures reporting the proceedings of a meeting convened by him at my desire, with plan and estimate for the new building.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the towns-people, especially the Muhammadan residents, have liberally subscribed towards the undertaking, and that Mr. Mahomed Saliha exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner in the matter. The total amount of contribution, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000, being, however, inadequate to meet the charge, the subscribers solicit the help of Government to make up the remainder, and I would beg to second their prayer.

3. The Muhammadan subscribers wish the new building to be erected near the place where the old one now stands, its nearness to the masjid being a great recommendation in their eyes, but it appears to me that a site near the present Anglo-Kanarese School, if not an addition of a wing to it to admit the Hindustani boys, would be far superior to the one selected both in an educational and in a sanitary point of view.

4. I went over the ground myself with the leading Muhammadan gentlemen, and explained to them the advantages of the latter spot, but their opinion remains unaltered.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 23rd November 1874.

From the President of the Committee for the Hindustani School, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, dated Chikmagalur, 12th August 1874.

Agreeably to instructions received from you and in accordance with the wishes of the Commissioner of Nagar Division, kindly expressed by him in his recent tour of inspection through this town in May last, I now beg to forward the accompanying Proceedings of a Committee with plan and estimate of a new school for the Muhammadan class of this town.

The members of this committee are very respectable and liberal-minded inhabitants of the town, and very willingly entered into all details connected with obtaining subscriptions for the above purpose, but I regret to state that with all my best endeavours I could not get the committee to consent to the building being erected outside the town, and they respectfully solicit that you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Commissioner of Nagar Division to build the new Hindustani school opposite their Jumma Masjid, which prayers, if granted, one of the members of the committee is willing to give the land for this charitable purpose measuring 250 × 54 feet.

No. 6113—F. 80, dated Bangalore, 23rd November 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the above, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the disbursement of Rs. 1,100 to supplement the local subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,005, for the erection of a building for the Government Hindustani School at Chikmagalur.

2. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to meet the charge in question from the amount provided for in the current year's Budget on account of educational buildings, as pointed out in his letter No. 3469 of the 22nd October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 332—Fl. 52, dated 19th September 1874.

In continuation of this Office docket No. 259—R. 101, dated the 20th ultimo, has the honor to submit for sanction, plans and estimate for Rs. 3,765, for the construction of a Muhammadan Musafarkhana at Chikmagalur.

2. The sum subscribed by the Muhammadan community is Rs. 1,110; and, as it is proposed to raise the building on the old site of a Musafarkhana where a substantial foundation is reported to exist, the value of this foundation may be fairly added to the above sum, thus raising the subscription to Rs. 1,673, which with an equivalent grant from Government would amount to Rs. 3,346, or 419 Rs. short of the estimate, and this deficit will have to be made good.

3. It is requested that an appropriation of Rs. 2,655 may be made from the grant of Rs. 4,000, sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5809—90, dated 20th January last. The balance of Rs. 1,345, and the sum of Rs. 2,976 subscribed by the Hindu community, will be found sufficient for the proposed chatram.

4. The plans and estimates were prepared by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Clift, and are to be regularly checked in the Office of the Secretary, Public Works Department.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
27th November 1874.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Municipal No. 2369, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1874.

In returning the plans and estimates for the construction of a Muhammadan Musafarkhana at Chikmagalur, forwarded with your docket No. 4819—1 of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to observe that, owing to the exceptional character of the proposed work, the Chief Engineer is not able to offer a very reliable opinion; but it appears to him that the cornice and ornamental works have been underestimated. Only one door, however, is given in the abstract.

Enclosures—
2 Estimates.
3 Plans.
5

To the corrected amount of the estimate, as examined in this Office, the Chief Engineer would be inclined to add Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, which would bring the total to say Rs. 4,400 in round figures.

No. 6269—Finl. 85, dated Bangalore, 27th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the * estimate amounting to Rs. 4,400 for the construction of a Muhammadan Musafarkhana in the town of Chikmagalur, and directs that an appropriation of Rs. 2,655 may be made from the grant of Rs. 4,000, sanctioned from Local Funds General last year.

*As revised by the Chief Engineer.

2. The enclosures are returned.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 2	*Estimate for a new reservoir on the Karanji-duct.* Sanctioning it, and requesting President, Municipal Commission, to provide the necessary funds from the Municipal Budget.	No. 5869—1211, dated 7th Nov. 1874.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Financial result of the capture of Elephants up to 30th September 1874.* Passing orders on correspondence submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, on the subject, and directing the submission of a letter to the Madras Government on the sum fixed as the price of the elephants made over to the Commissariat Department,	No. 5705—224, dated 11th Nov. 1874.	...	...	2 to 6
5	Letter to Government of India, reporting on the subject				
6 to 7	*Ramaiva, Amildar of Hiriyur.* Requesting Commissioners of Nundidrug and Ashtagram to submit his name for promotion to a 1st Class Amildari on a vacancy occurring.	No. 6845—121 dated 14th Nov. 1874.	...	...	7
8 to 9	*Removal of the Town of Talkad to a safer and healthier locality.* Sanctioning the measure, and authorizing the Commissioner to submit a statement in the prescribed form for a new site.	No. 5945—229, dated 17th Nov. 1874.	...	...	8
10	*Patronage of Deputy Commissioners.* Allowing them more voice than they have at present in regard to the appointment of officials drawing more than Rupees 25 per mensem.	No. 6002—67, dated 21st Nov. 1874.	...	...	9
11 to 12	*Conservancy of the drinking water of the Cantonment of Bangalore.* Passing orders on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report upon the subject.	No. 6207—1311, dated 25th Nov. 1874.	...	...	9 to 1
13 to 14	*Burglaries committed in the Maharaja's Palaces at Mysore.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject, and directing the submission of a copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.	No. 135, dated 30th Nov. 1874.	...	...	15 to
15	Letter to Government of India, accordingly.	No. 134, dated 30th Nov. 1874.	...	...	21

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th November 1874.

From the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, To the Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore, No. 1165—507, dated Mysore, 5th October 1874.

With reference to your No. 5060, dated the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Engineer's approval and sanction a *revised estimate for the new reservoir on the Karanji-duct, providing for the work carried out and for flagging round the cisterns to the extent shewn on plan.

1 Revised Estimate for Rs. 3,136.
1 Do Plan.
1 Original Estimate for Rs. 3,742.

2. The original estimate is sent for reference, and a copy of a demi-official note from Captain Shaw is annexed to explain the cause for increasing the rate for stone procured from Seringapatam.

3. As stated in my No. 1081—469, dated the 16th ultimo, a sum of Rs. 1,012 had been received from the President of the Municipal Board, and a remittance of Rs. 2,124 is now required.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, To the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, No. 2341, dated 14th October 1874.

Executive Engineer's No. 1165—507 of the 5th instant, forwarding for sanction a modified estimate (amounting to Rs. 3,136) for constructing a reservoir and cisterns in connection with the Karanji-duct at Mysore.

Returns the above *estimate amounting to Rs. 3,136 duly sanctioned; and informs Mr. Dobbs that as a sum of Rs. 1,012 was received from the President of the Municipal Board, it is presumed that the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 2,124, will be recovered from that Officer.

* With plan.

The first estimate of Rs. 3,742 is herewith returned.

No. 2342.—Copy forwarded to the President, Mysore Municipal Board, for information.

No. 2342.—Copy forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General with abstract estimate, for information.

From the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, To the Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore, General No. 1272—568, dated 24th October 1874.

With reference to your No. 2341, dated 14th October, returning duly sanctioned the estimate for a reservoir and cisterns in connection with the Karanji-duct, I have the honor to forward for the Chief Engineer's information copy of *docket from the President of the Municipal Board, stating that no provision has been made in the Municipal Budget for the extra expenditure incurred.

* No. 191 of the 21st idem.

From the President of the Municipal Board, Mysore, To the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, Genl. No. 191, dated 21st October 1874.

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, D. P. W., docket No. 2341 of the 14th instant, to address of Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, copy of which was received in this Office with Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's memo No. 2342 of 14th idem, anent a further sum of Rs. 2,124, for construction of cisterns in connection with the Karanji-duct.

With reference to the above, the undersigned has the honor to state that there is no allotment in the Municipal Budget for the above sum; and would suggest that this sum be met from the amount sanctioned for the water-supply of Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th November 1874.

No. 5689—1211, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH NOVEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The work in question being purely a municipal one, the Chief Commissioner considers that its cost, *viz.*, Rs. 3,136, may fairly be borne by the Municipality, and should not be debited to the general water-supply project as suggested by the President. Arrangements should therefore be made to provide the requisite funds either by a re-appropriation of the current year's allotment, or, if necessary, by a supplemental grant.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., Genl. No. 472—203, dated Mysore, 12th October 1874.

As requested in your letter No. 4391—48, dated 18th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement shewing the financial result of the capture of elephants up to the 30th September 1874.

2. It will be seen from this that the total amount of sale of the 25 *elephants disposed of by public auction held at Chamrajnagar on the 15th September 1874, was Rs. 20,861, on an average of Rs. 834—7—0 each, the highest price being Rs. 1,900, and the lowest Rs. 300. This includes the price of the seven-feet tusker bought for the Raja of Purlakimidy under the authority conveyed in your Telegram, dated 8th September. Of this amount Rs. 4,186 have been collected and credited in the Treasury Accounts. The balance Rs. 16,675 will be recovered from the purchasers during the current month.

	Rs.
*24 Sold on the 15th	19,111
1 Subsequently by Mr. Sanderson	1,750
	20,861

3. Adding to the total amount of sale, the estimated *value of the elephants purchased by the Palace and the Commissariat Departments respectively, the profit to Government from this source is Rs. 30,615—2—8.

	Rs.
*Palace ...	14,300
Commissariat ...	11,000
	25,300

4. The expenditure on account of the keddah works, including the pay of Mr. Sanderson up to the end of September 1874, is Rs. 15,545—13—4.

5. Copy of letter No. 121, dated 2nd instant, from Mr. Sanderson, together with a detailed statement of the sale of elephants, is herein enclosed.

From the Superintendent of Keddah, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 121, dated Mole, 2nd October 1874.

I have the honor to submit herewith the statement called for in your docket No. 589, dated 30th ultimo, shewing the total cost of the Keddah Department from September 1st 1873 to September 15th 1874, the dates respectively of its organization and of the sale of the first elephants captured. The cost is Rs. 15,545—13—4; no payments remain to be made, and the chief expenses until next capture will be the permanent establishment charge of Rs. 624 per mensem.

2. For the above expenditure 54 elephants were captured and disposed of as below:—

9	Died.
9	Taken by His Highness the Maharaj.
10	Taken by Madras Commissariat.
1	In exchange with another for the Chamrajnagar temple elephant.
25	Sold by public auction.
54	

3. The 25 elephants sold were the least valuable animals in the herd; they fetched Rs. 20,861, or an average of Rs. 834—7—0 each. The highest prices realized were Rs. 1,900 and 1,750 for two tuskers, 7 feet high, and Rs. 1,710 for a female of 7 feet 2 inches. There were 7 calves which brought from 300 to 400 Rs. each; animals of 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches brought from Rs. 1,000 to 1,200.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th November 1874.

4. Of the expenditure as above, the sum of Rs. 3,307—9—5, as per columns Nos. 1 and 2 of statement, was expended in the preparation of 3 keddahs and in the purchase of all the chains and ropes that will be required for some time to come, so that these are to the good for future operations. All that is required in the way of keddahs for this locality has been done, and it may be worked for some years to come.

5. It may be remarked that the actual cost of this experiment to Government has been Rs. 11,170—13—4 only, as my salary for the period, Rs. 4,375, would have been a charge to the State under any circumstances, whilst the duties of my appointment have been carried on without extra expense to the Irrigation Department since I left.

From the Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 5588—G. 223, dated 2nd November 1874.

With reference to Mr. Sanderson's report on the financial result of the keddah operations, a copy of which was submitted with your letter No. 472—203, dated the 12th October 1874, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to observe that the 54 elephants captured by him are stated to have been disposed of as shewn in the margin. As no information is given as to what has been done with the elephant received in *exchange* for the one given to the Chamrajnagar Temple, I am to enquire whether the animal was sold or not, and if sold, why the amount realized by its sale was not shewn in the statement submitted by Mr. Sanderson.

9	Died.
9	Taken by His Highness the Raj.
10	Taken by Madras Commissariat.
1	In exchange with another for the Chamrajnagar temple elephant.
25	Sold by public auction.
54	

2. An early reply is requested.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 532—221, dated 9th November 1874.

Referring to my letter No. 524—221, dated 5th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of docket No. 131, dated 6th idem, from Mr. Sanderson, from which it will be seen that, on the same date the elephants captured in the keddahs were sold, the one received from the Chamrajnagar Temple in exchange for 2 calves was also sold to H. H. the Maharaj Holkar for Rs. 1,340 and shewn as No. 25 in the statement of sale forwarded with my letter No. 472—203, dated 12th October 1874.

2. In letter No. 8, dated 5th July 1874, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Mr. Sanderson requested permission to give in exchange for one female tame elephant of the Chamrajnagar Temple two calves captured by him, with the intention of either selling the former when no longer required or of retaining her for future operations. The exchange was accordingly sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner as per your No. 3319—121, dated 31st July, in answer to this Office No. 275—119, dated 28th idem.

3. Subsequently, *i. e.*, after the sale of the elephants captured on the 15th September 1874, a list shewing the proceeds from this source was received from Mr. Sanderson, under a covering letter No. 112, dated 15th September 1874. This showed that 25 elephants were sold on the 15th September.

4. Another report *No. 121, dated 3rd October 1874, was received from Mr. Sanderson on the subject. It is observed from this that out of 54 elephants captured—

*Copy forwarded to you with my letter No. 472—203, dated 12th October 1874.

9 Died.
9 Taken by the Palace Department.
10 Taken by the Madras Commissariat.
1 In exchange with another from the Chamrajnagar Temple.
25 Sold by public auction.

It was not clear from this that the number sold by public auction (25) included the elephant which was obtained from the temple in exchange for the two calves captured. This Office was therefore under the impression that all the elephants which were captured were sold with the exception of the one received from the Chamrajnagar Temple.

5. This misunderstanding would not have arisen, had it been distinctly stated in Mr. Sanderson's letter above quoted that the herd of 25 elephants sold included the one received from the temple.

From the Superintendent of Elephant Keddahs, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 131, dated 6th November 1874.

In reply to your docket No. 723, dated 5th November 1874, has the honor to refer you to former correspondence on the subject of the sale of elephants captured in June, from which it will be seen that the elephant received from the temple at Chamrajnagar was No. 25 sold to His Highness Holkar for rupees 1340, *vide* list of sales of elephants.

One elephant was shewn in letter No. 121, dated 3rd October 1874 as exchanged, because it was the only one not sold but handed over in excess of the number received. To have shewn two would have been increasing the number of elephants caught.

No. 5705—Genl., 224, dated Bangalore, 11th November 1874.

Order thereon.—From the papers recorded above, it would appear that out of a total of 54 elephants captured by Mr. Sanderson, 9 animals died, 19 were allotted to the Mysore Palace, and the Madras Commissariat Department, on the understanding that their price should be subsequently fixed, and 2 calves were given to the Chamrajnagar Temple in exchange for a full grown elephant, leaving only 25 elephants, (including the one received in exchange,) consisting of the least valuable animals of the herd, to be sold by public auction. These animals, 7 of them being calves which did not fetch more than from 3 to 400 Rs. each, realized in the aggregate Rs. 20,861 or an average of Rs. 834—7—0 per head. Of this sum, the Chief Commissioner observes that only Rs. 4,186 have been realized up to the date of Mr. Sanderson's report and credited to Government, and he requests that the Commissioner will report at the end of one month if the balance of Rs. 16,675 has been duly recovered.

2. With respect to Mr. Sanderson's estimate of the value of the ten elephants allotted to the Madras Commissariat, *viz.*, Rs. 1,100 per head all round, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, looking at the average price realized at the auction sale, the same cannot be pronounced unreasonable. As, however, the amount is largely in excess of the average rate the Commissariat Department is understood to have been prepared to pay for the elephants allotted to it, Sir Richard Meade directs that the average realized at the auction, *viz.*, Rs. 834 per head, shall be taken as the average value of the 10 elephants so allotted to the Commissariat Department. The Madras Government will be addressed accordingly on the subject.

3. The value of the 9 elephants allotted to the Palace will be adjusted at the same average rate, *viz.*, Rs. 834 per head, and the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaj is requested to provide for the payment of the same from the Palace Budget.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th November 1874.

No. 5703
117. G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 11*th November* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"General."

SIR,

With reference to your Office letter No. 1569, Genl., dated the 24th July 1874, conveying an expression of the Governor General's satisfaction at the success which attended Mr. Sanderson's project for catching wild elephants in Mysore, I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency in Council the accompanying copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of this day's date, No. 5705—Genl. 224, from which it will be seen that the total cost of the undertaking up to the end of September 1874, (including the salary of Mr. Sanderson and his establishment) aggregated Rs. 15,545, and the estimated receipts Rs. 46,161, shewing an apparent surplus of Rs. 30,615.

2. The total number of elephants captured was 54, of which nine animals died, 19 were allotted, after careful selection, for the use of the Maharaj of Mysore, and the Madras Commissariat Department, on the understanding that their price should be subsequently fixed, and two calves were given to the Chamrajnagar Temple in exchange for a full grown animal. The remaining 24 animals, together with the elephant obtained from the Chamrajnagar Temple, were sold by public auction realizing in the aggregate Rs. 20,861, or an average of Rs. 834—7—0 per head.

3. The value of the nine elephants taken for the Palace is estimated by Mr. Sanderson at Rs. 1,588 per head, and of those (ten in number) taken by the Madras Government at Rs. 1,100 each. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, looking at the rates realized at the auction sale, these prices are by no means unreasonable, but as the valuation thus put on the animals taken by the Commissariat Department is in excess of the price the Madras Government expected to pay for them, Sir Richard Meade has deemed it advisable to limit the price in both cases to the average rate realized at the auction, *viz.*, Rs. 831 per head, and a proposal to this effect has been addressed to the Government of Madras. At the above rate the actual receipts from the sale of the elephants will still be Rs. 37,541 or Rs. 21,996 in excess of the expenditure.

Out of this sum Sir Richard Meade recommends the grant of a bonus of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Sanderson in acknowledgment of the skill and personal daring to which the success achieved by him in this matter was primarily due.

4. With regard to the present position and future employment of this gentleman, I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency in Council that Mr. Sanderson has filled the post of Channel Superintendent under the Mysore Irrigation Department for about six years. His services in that capacity have not been altogether satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner has for some time past wished to employ him in some other office more suited to his natural tastes and abilities, but till the recent Keddah experiment, no opportunity has offered for that purpose.

5. The singular aptitude evinced by Mr. Sanderson for the special work on which he is now engaged, together with his known habits and qualifications, appear to indicate that his services might be much more usefully employed in the Forest Department than in his substantive post of Channel Superintendent, and Sir Richard Meade ventures to recommend his transfer to that Department for the favorable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

6. Mr. Sanderson's pay as Channel Superintendent for the past 6 years has averaged Rs. 286 per mensem, and this might, I am to suggest, be permitted to regulate the

position to be assigned him in the Forest Department in the event of his appointment to it being sanctioned.

7. In submitting this proposal, the Chief Commissioner has no wish to remove Mr. Sanderson from his present special employment, for which, on the contrary, he desires to retain his services for the present; but he is satisfied that this gentleman is well suited for the Forest Department, and that in the interests of the public service, his transfer from the Channel Department to it is desirable. The measure, if sanctioned, would not interfere with his continued employment as Superintendent of the Keddah Establishment in Mysore, or on a similar duty in any other part of India, if deemed necessary; but it would give him a permanent position in the Department for which he appears to be best suited, and on this score Sir Richard Meade ventures to recommend it for favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 5704.
29.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *11th November* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 2575, dated the 10th August 1874 and previous correspondence on the subject of the elephants required for the Commissariat Department from those recently captured in Mysore, I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 5705—G. 224, dated the 11th instant, and to solicit that orders may be issued for the adjustment of the value of the 10 elephants selected by Major Magrath, for the Madras Government.

2. It will be seen from Mr. Sanderson's report, recorded in the above quoted Proceedings, that after the requirements of the Mysore Palace and the Commissariat Departments had been met, there were only 25 elephants, consisting of the least valuable animals of the herd and including 7 calves (which did not realize more than from 3 to 400 Rs. each) remaining for disposal by public auction. The total amount realized by their sale was Rs. 20,861, or an average of Rs. 834 per head.

3. The Chief Commissioner has no doubt that the elephants selected by Major Magrath would have realized a much higher average than that quoted above, had they been put up to public competition, and that Mr. Sanderson's valuation of them, *viz.* Rs. 1,100 per head is by no means unreasonable, but as this sum is largely in excess of the average price which the Commissariat Department is understood to have been prepared to pay for them, Sir Richard Meade trusts that His Excellency in Council may be disposed to concur in an uniform rate of Rs. 834 per head—the average realized at the sale—being fixed as the price of the 10 elephants taken by the Commissariat Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th November 1874.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 414—189, dated Shimoga, 30th October 1874.

Referring to para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings and Order No. 3836—265, dated the 20th August last, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 477, dated the 23rd instant, from the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, reporting on Ramaiya, Amildar of Hiriyur.

II. On a reference to the records of this Office, it appears that this Amildar's career has been rather a chequered one. He was once (1) dismissed for gross misconduct when at Harihar in 1864. He was (2) restored in 1865. He was (3) degraded again in 1867, for misconduct in a murder case. He was (4) restored to his former position in 1871, and (5) promoted to 2nd grade in 1872, which position he now holds.

(1) *Vide* Secretary's letter No. 3647—Jull. 6, dated 27th December 1864.
(2) Secretary's No. 2331—Genl. 81, dated the 9th September 1865.
(3) Secretary's No. 2365—62, dated the 27th July 1867.
(4) Do No 2735—80, dated the 30th August 1871.
(5) Do No. 2066—416, dated 17th July 1872.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No 477 dtaed 23rd October 1874.

With reference to your circular letter No. 286, dated the 9th ultimo, forwarding for information and guidance copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3836—265, dated 20th August last, on the state of the Survey accounts in the settled taluks of the Chitaldroog and Túmkúr Districts, and with reference to para 3 thereof requesting a report regarding the qualifications and antecedents of Amildar Ramaiya of Hiriyur, I have the honor to forward herewith the service register of Ramaiya giving the particulars of his service up to 30th October 1871, when he was transferred from Davangere to Vastara, on promotion from 4th to 3rd grade Amildari; the total period of his service from 5th February 1852 to 30th September 1874 is 21 years, 1 month and 29 days, with a break of 9 months and 18 days from 1st December 1864 to 18th September 1865. Original testimonials (12 in number) obtained by Ramaiya from different Officers are also sent, which speak for themselves regarding the opinions held by them of his efficiency and general conduct.

Ramaiya further refers to para 3 of Major Prescott's letter to the Secretary, No. 155 of 1869, expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which the 22 forms of Survey accounts, as they stood at the commencement, were prepared by him, (Ramaiya) when he was Amildar of Davangere, for the years Akshaya, Prabhava, and Vibhava, also a letter from Major Hay to the Secretary in 1871, recommending Ramaiya for promotion from 4th to 3rd grade, and also to Captain Maltby's letter to the Commissioner reporting on the completion of the Survey accounts of the Hiriyur Taluk.

1866—67.
1867—68.
1868—69.

I have myself known Amildar Ramaiya for some time; he was Amildar of Chikmagalur when I had charge of the Kadur District for some months in 1872, and as far as I have been able to judge, he has shewn himself to be a painstaking and efficient Officer.

No. 5845—Genl. 121, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that Ramaiya, Amildar of the Hiriyur Taluk, is highly commended by the Survey Department as an efficient Officer for his success in introducing the Survey forms of accounts into his taluk and in getting them written up annually. He is also well spoken of for his exertions in carrying out the recent postal arrangements. The Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram are requested to submit Ramaiya's name for advancement to the 1st Class Amildari on a vacancy occurring.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
17th November 1874.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, Genl. No. 512—215, dated Mysore, 3rd November 1874.

In accordance with Order No. 4989—Genl. 195, Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 8th October 1874, I visited Talkad on the 23rd ultimo.

As remarked by Major Hill in the letter attached to the above Proceedings, the first question is whether the town should be retained on its present site, and I do not consider that this is desirable owing to the very generally expressed wish of the inhabitants to remove to a drier and more healthy site, not far off but beyond the influence of the sand drift.

The population of Talkad has fallen from 3097 in 1864—65 to 2509 at present, with every prospect of a yearly diminution. The people are sickly, dejected, and almost hopeless regarding the preservation of what remains of the town, which they consider to be doomed to destruction, under the traditionary curse pronounced against it; and both to myself and to the Amildar who polled the votes the day I was there, the majority earnestly expressed a wish for the grant of a fresh site, and permission to remove.

The situation is radically bad, as it is nearly in a rice swamp, and even if the further progress of the mass of sand is stopped by the channel, as I think it would be, the occupants of many of the houses would continue to suffer from sand blown into their houses from the top of the bank.

This is now only a few feet from one street, and I was told by one of the house owners, that when the wind was blowing from that quarter, he and others daily swept out several kolagas of sand from their houses.

With a strong wind from the west or south-west, the whole surface of the sand is in motion, advances in a cloud which is sometimes 3 or 4 feet in depth, and, as described by one man, is carried with such force that it strikes the bare legs as sharply as a charge of small shot.

If the town is removed, I consider that the excavation of the channel would probably be more successful than planting the trailing convolvulus, because the extent of the waste is so great, and the progress of the sand so rapid, that an immediate and decided check is necessary, and I have great doubts whether planting can be carried out without constant supervision and vigorous co-operation on the part of the people, which I do not think can be relied on.

I do not understand from Major Chrystie's letter whether he estimates the whole cost of the proposed channel at 3,000 Rs. or the cost of the new escape at that sum, exclusive of the excavation to be done by the people themselves.

I should recommend that Mr. Perram, who is at Talkad, and knows the locality, prepare an exact estimate, and report whether if the town was removed it would be worth while constructing the proposed channel, or whether the sand should be allowed to advance till brought up by the present surplus escape channel which has stopped it on the east.

/o. No. 5945—Genl. 229, dated Bangalore, 17th November 1874.

Order thereon.—**The removal of the town of Talkad to a safer and healthier locality is sanctioned, and the Commissioner authorized to submit a statement in the prescribed form for the new site.**

2. **Sir Richard Meade approves Major Hay's suggestion made in the last para of his ter, and directs that measures should be taken to give effect to it.**

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st November 1874.

No. 6092—G. 67, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST NOVEMBER 1874.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner observes that, under Circular No. 137 of 25th October 1862, the patronage of Deputy Commissioners is limited to appointments the salary of which does not exceed Rs. 25. This rule will be continued in force.

2. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that it will tend to the advantage of the public service if Deputy Commissioners are allowed more voice than they have at present in regard to the appointment of officials drawing more than Rs. 25 per mensem, on whose efficiency the good administration of the district depends. Sir Richard Meade therefore directs that in future Deputy Commissioners may be allowed the option of submitting to the Commissioner nominations to all appointments (except those of Amildars) within the gift of the Commissioner. The Commissioner will retain the right of appointment to such offices, but the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner should not, without some valid reason, be set aside, especially in the case of appointments in his own Office.

3. The appointment of subordinates to posts in the General Assistants' establishments should rest with the Deputy Commissioner under the same conditions as specified in the preceding para; but the Chief Commissioner does not consider that Deputy Commissioners should have anything to do with the establishments of Judicial Assistants who may appoint their own subordinates within the limit of Rs. 25 per mensem.

4. With reference to *dismissals*, Sir Richard Meade observes that a Deputy Commissioner or Judicial Assistant should have power to dismiss a subordinate drawing not more than Rs. 25 per month (right of appeal lying to the Commissioner,) but no subordinate drawing more than that amount should be dismissed except by order of the Commissioner.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore Cantonment, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2771, dated Bangalore, 16th November 1874.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4333—G. 916, dated 16th September 1874, electing a Committee for the purpose of (1) suggesting improvements in the measures adopted for the conservancy of the existing water supply, and (2) defining accurately the duties of Police in this respect, I have the honor to submit herewith the Proceedings of the Committee, together with a list showing separately the tanks and reservoirs reserved for drinking and washing purposes, &c.

A copy of the memorandum by Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police (one of the members of the Committee), is also forwarded for information.

A copy of letter No. 3705, dated 5th instant, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, offering his opinion on the Proceedings of the Committee, is also forwarded for information.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the delay in transmitting the Committee's Proceedings on the date prescribed in the letter under reply was unavoidable, and was occasioned owing to the meeting convened to assemble on the 25th September 1874 having had to be deferred consequent on the absence of Captain Bowen and Major Gompertz.

Proceedings of the Committee appointed to suggest measures to prevent the fouling of the drinking water supply of Bangalore, dated 29th September 1874.

The Committee convened under the instructions conveyed in General Secretary's No. 916 of 16th September 1874 in order (1) to suggest improvements in the measures adopted for the conservancy of the existing water supply of the Bangalore Cantonment, and (2) to define accurately the duties of the Police in this respect, proceeded in the first instance to consider what are the existing sources of water supply, other than private and public Municipal wells. The former do not fall under the cognizance of the Committee, and the latter are, according to concluding para of letter from the President, Municipal Commission, quoted in the Proceedings, they consider, already sufficiently protected from external pollution.

2. The President of the Committee, who is also President of the Municipal Commission, prepared with the above view, a list of the various tanks, bavlis, guntas, &c., within Cantonment limits (copy herewith) sub-divided into reservoirs for the supply of potable water only, and reservoirs in which the inhabitants are allowed to bathe, wash clothes, water cattle, &c.

3. The Committee observe that this Municipal classification is a purely arbitrary one, that the public have no means of knowing what reservoirs may (so to speak) be polluted, and what may not, and indeed, it would appear that the Police who bear the sole responsibility for the conservancy of the drinking water supply, are at the present moment not even aware of the above distinction.

4. The Committee further observe that the reservoirs set apart in the above list for the supply of drinking water only, are, many of them so large, and all so scattered, that to prevent altogether the natives from resorting to them for other purposes than for drinking or for drawing water for domestic use, is quite beyond the power of the Police, and the Municipality have not the means of supplying a conservancy establishment to supplement them. Thus, for instance, in the case of the Alsur tank, when the extent of the water spread is considered, its easy accessibility from all sides, and when are taken into account also the prejudices of the natives, who do not consider that water is fouled by people bathing or washing therein, or even using it for worse purposes, it becomes evidently a matter of great difficulty, if not altogether impossible, to prevent pollution in the European sense of the term. The Alsur tank is, it is true, an extreme case, and being a Military tank it is perhaps out of the province of the Committee to consider it at all, but the same remarks, in a restricted sense, apply to the Sampangi tank, Upparhalli tank, and others.

5. The Committee then consider it feasible, by limiting the number of reservoirs for drinking water, to render more effective the control of the Police, and so to preserve these as far as is possible from pollution. The Committee with this object recommend that the following tanks be added to the number of those to which the public may resort for all purposes and from which all Police supervision may be withdrawn.

1. Reservoir at Upparhalli.
2. Badnahalli tank on the north of Kolar road.
3. Tank, north-east of Kalhalli, at Cholera shed.
4. Akkitimmanhalli tank.
5. Sampangi tank.
6. Tank on Race Course road west of Chief Commissioner's compound.

In making this selection, the convenience of the public has been duly consulted. Nos. 2 and 3 are remote from the station, whilst in the neighbourhood of Numbers 1, 4, 5, and 6, there are sources of pure water to which all desiring such can resort

6. The number of reservoirs for drinking water only is thus limited to ten, (the Alsur tank is left out as being under the charge of the Military Authorities,) and over these, the Committee consider the Police, acting under well defined instructions, can exercise sufficient supervision to prevent much pollution. At the same time notices in the various languages in general use at the station should be posted up in prominent positions adjoining each drinking reservoir, prohibiting bathing, washing, &c., and informing the public that the Police will prosecute any one found resorting thereto for any other purpose than for drinking or drawing water.

7. At the best, however, partial conservancy is all the Committee believe to be obtainable in such large open reservoirs as Shule Tank, Miller's Tank, and Railway Tank; but with reference to the latter, the fouling of which has been made the subject of special comment, they consider that the Military Authorities should be called on to co-operate in protecting it from pollution. Much of the contamination complained of here is, in the opinion of the Committee, due to the sepoys and followers from the adjoining lines, a class of people the police it is believed are unwilling, if not afraid, to interfere with; and as it is the sepoys chiefly who draw their supply from this reservoir, a sentery might well be detached from the nearest guard to assist the Police in looking after it. Further, a wall might be built along the southern border, to prevent easy access from the lines to the water's edge. It may be mentioned that, with the view of preserving as far as possible the purity of this supply, the Municipality has gone to considerable expense in erecting picottas for drawing the water, with stone troughs for holding it, and in maintaining an establishment for working them, but this measure has, owing to caste prejudices, proved a partial failure. The construction of small cisterns below the bund, to be fed by means of a pipe from the tank, is understood to be now under contemplation.

8. With regard to the duties of the Police in connection with the water conservancy, the Committee observe that, according to Section 249 of the Municipal Regulations, it is their duty to give information to the Commissioners or to their Officers of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of the Regulations, and they may arrest any person committing in their view any such offence, if the name and address of such person is unknown to them. Clause 166 of the same Regulations defines accurately the offence of fouling any source of water supply, and provides a penalty for the commission of such offence. It appears then to the Committee that it is but necessary to impress on the Police the fact that it is their duty to report all cases of pollution, as defined in clause 166, that come under their notice, and to at once arrest all persons unknown to them whom they may observe committing such offence. Each Constable should of course be fully informed of the reservoirs lying within his beat which it is his duty to supervise, and should be instructed to keep vigilent watch over them. All laxity in this respect falling immediately under the notice, or brought to the cognizance of the superior Officers of the Force, should be promptly and severely dealt with.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th November 1874.

List of Reservoirs and Tanks within the Cantonment Municipal limits reserved for drinking purposes.

Names of Reservoirs and Tanks.	Remarks.
1 Reservoir at Miller's tank, (No. 2 Reservoir.)	
2 Do on Railway road ,, 3. ,,	
3 Do South of new Police lines (No. 4 Reservoir.)	Water quite unfit for drinking. It reaches the reservoir from a muddy channel.
4 Do in Bandy stand	
5 Sultanji Gunta	
6 Reservoir at Mr. Lander's	
7 Do in old Post Office compound	
8 Shule tank	
9 Reservoir at Government High School	Difficult to watch, water impure, carts have always been driven at east of Pinarese Line.
10 Karanji well in the Fort	

List of Reservoirs and Tanks within the Contonment Municipal limits reserved for washing purposes, bathing, &c.

No.	Names of Reservoirs and Tanks.	Remarks.
1	Domlur tank	
2	Nilasandram tank	
3	Reservoir south of Arab lines	
4	Sunkal tank	
5	Kormanglam tank	
6	Tank at Engineer's Office	
7	Reservoir at Upparhalli	
8	Badnahalli tank on the North of Kolar road	
9	Tank north-east of Kalhalli at Cholera sheds	
10	Akkitimmanhalli tank	
11	Sampangi tank	
12	Reservoir on Race Course road west of the Government House Compound	

Memo by Major Goepertz. dated Bangalore, 1st October 1874.

With reference to para 2 of the Order by the Chief Commissioner, No. 4333—916 of 16th September 1874, the points for the consideration of the Committee are:—

(1st.) To suggest improvements in the measures adopted for the conservancy of the water supply.

(2nd.) To define accurately the duties of the Police in connection with the same.

2. On the 1st point I beg to suggest:—

(1st.) That notice boards (surmounted on stone pillars) be placed in conspicuous positions at each reservoir notifying for the information of the public their general reservation, the penalties attached to fouling or injuring them, and (in the case of the Shule, Upparhalli, Sampangi and Akkitimmanhalli tanks), the points at which cattle may be taken down to water or water carts driven in to be filled. Wells (with parapet walls and pulleys) should then be constructed near the water's edge where pure drinking water can be drawn by rope and bucket.

(2nd.) That in addition to the above, the following special conservancy measures be adopted with regard to the undermentioned reservoirs only, *viz.*, Nos. 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and the two wells on the east and north of Sampangi *viz.*—

3. The water should (as is done with several at present) during the day be served in troughs (worked by picotta) by Municipal servants, and the water's edge should be walled in, secure from ready reach by the public. Draw wells (about 6 feet diameter) should then be sunk close by and fitted with parapet walls and pulleys so that the public may raise the water by bucket and rope.

4. In regard to No. 3 reservior (on Railway road) one or more small wells could be sunk on the south side for use of inhabitants of the sepoy lines, &c., and then (after the contemplated improvements to it have been carried out) a sepoy guard should be furnished to prevent any persons approaching the edge on that side adjacent to the lines, and two Municipal peons in uniform, for the other portions.

5. In addition to this the stone bund on the east side should be made perpendicular to within 3 feet of the water, and an old existing well just under the bund (and east of the road) should be cleaned out, walled in, and fitted with parapet wall and pulleys as a draw well for the use of the public, paths being cut to it as can easily be done.

6. I would also advocate a Karanji channel (or iron piping) being carried from No 3, reservoir to feed two most important wells in Blackpalli, the first being at the north corner of No. 4 reservoir, and

the other near the main channel on the Blackpalli main road. These wells could then be kept easily supplied with the water throughout the year, and in the comfort this would afford to people there would be less inducement to their approaching the source of supply.

With regard to point 2, *viz.*, " a definition of the duties of the Police in respect of conservancy of the water supply."

With reference to the remark of the Committee as to the extent and number of the reservoirs, I would observe that, obviously no more than general supervision and active support of the Municipal (peon and waterman) establishment can be expected of the Police. They should aid as far as possible during their ordinary patrol in supervising the conservancy of reservoirs, and enforcing obedience to the notices to be affixed at each, and they should act themselves and take action on complaints of Municipal watermen, &c., against any person violating the rules.

Stringent instructions shall be issued on this head.

It has already been observed by the Committee that much of the laxity laid to the charge of the Police has been due to the fact that they have never hitherto been supplied with a list of the reservoirs reserved by the Municipal Board, this deficiency is now being supplied.

From the Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, Genl. No. 3705, dated Bangalore, 5th November 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 2657 of the 3rd instant, forwarding * Proceedings of the Committee convened by order of the Chief Commissioner in reference to the better conservation of the water supplies of this station, I have the honor to observe that the attainment of perfect conservancy being necessarily attended with great expense, and being moreover with even the most advanced communities reached only by slow progression, it is not, I conceive, possible to do more than make such tentative advance as the means readily at disposal admit, and viewed therefore in this light the proposals of the Committee appear to me to be in the right direction.

*3 Enclosures herewith returned.

2. I cannot offer a distinct opinion as to whether all the reservoirs, &c., which it is determined to reserve for drinking purposes, contain water of a sufficient standard of purity, but this being a matter for chemical test, can be settled without difficulty. As regards their positions, I have no doubt that the Committee have selected those which will be found most convenient by the public.

3. To prevent contamination by bathing, washing vessels, &c., the main points are (1) rendering access to the reserved reservoirs as difficult as possible by natural obstacles and penalty, (2) offering facilities which will as far as possible remove the inducements to commit breaches of the regulations.

4. Walls or also bridges could I have no doubt be employed as obstacles round such portions of the reservoirs as do not readily fall within the beat of the Policeman on guard, and if taken up systematically would more effectually prevent access (*i. e.* if kept in good order) than any other means. The rigorous enforcement of penalties for polluting the reservoirs must of course depend on the Police, but in regard to this I do not altogether understand the position which it would appear Major Gompertz desires that body should occupy with reference to the public.

5. If, as would appear, Policemen have for some years been placed at several reservoirs without any orders, or if in future they are only to take cognizance of offenders when handed over by another, and separate body of men maintained by the Municipality, I cannot, I must frankly confess, conceive the object of the entertainment of water warders.

6. In regard to facilities for supplying water for drinking purposes, the least expensive is clearly that afforded by flow from the reservoir by means of a pipe and valve delivering into troughs in rear of the bund. This method has already been proposed for No. 3 reservoir in a project submitted to you lately, and would be applicable to some others in your list, but I would not recommend it for No. 4 reservoir as suggested by Major Gompertz, the distance and consequent expense being too great.

7. Caste prejudices present no doubt serious difficulties in regard to such arrangements, but from enquiries made it would appear that they have yielded to necessity in cases of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, all classes using the same stand-cocks. By the example which might be afforded by the more intelligent members of the different classes here the same results may likewise be attained.

8. The supply of water by lift is no doubt too expensive for general adoption on the part and at the expense of the Municipality, and could in fact only work by being made self-supporting, leaving the public either to use machinery provided for them or pay a fee. Both plans might however be tried.

9. In stating my concurrence with the general conclusions arrived at by the Committee as above explained, I would however at the same time observe that to the best of my judgment other measures will need attention so soon as the Municipality have funds at disposal. The prevention of direct pollution by individuals of the reserved reservoirs is no doubt a distinct step in advance, but this does not touch the very serious contamination which undoubtedly exists on the sources of the several supplies. Means must at same time be found for disposing for instance of the filth of Upparhalli and Dobbs' Petta; of preventing the filth from the Railway Lascars' lines being washed into No. 3 reservoir, &c., and these with other matters will at no distant date claim attention.

No. 6207—Genl., 1311, dated Bangalore, 25th November 1874.

Order thereon.—The Committee recommend—

(1.) That the public as well as the Police may be clearly informed which of the existing public sources of water supply are to be conserved for drinking purposes.

(2.) That the number of reservoirs so conserved should be limited to the ten following, *viz*:—

1. Reservoir at Miller's Tank (No. 2 reservoir.)
2. Do on Railway Road (No. 3 reservoir.)
3. Do south of new Police lines (No. 4 reservoir.)
4. Do in bandy stand.
5. Sultanji Gunta.
6. Reservoir at Mr. Landers.
7. Reservoir in old Post Office compound.
8. Shule Tank.
9. Reservoir at Government High School.
10. Karanji well in the Fort.

(3.) That the Military Authorities should be requested to assist in the conservancy of No. 2 on the list (the Railway Tank).

(4.) That as a further precaution the Municipality should build a wall along the southern border of the same tank, and construct small cisterns below the bund to be fed by means of a pipe from the tank.

(5.) That the duties of the Police, as regards preserving the purity of the reservoirs set apart for drinking purposes, should be rigorously enforced from them.

2. The Chief Commissioner concurs in all these proposals, and directs that they may be carried into effect by the President of the Municipality and the Police Authorities. With reference to proposal 3, the requisite application has been made to the General Commanding the Division.

3. Major Gompertz further recommends—

(1.) That notice boards should be placed in conspicuous positions at each reservoir, notifying their general reservation, the penalties attached to fouling or injuring them; and, in the case of the tanks noted in the margin, the points at which cattle may be taken down to water, or water carts driven in to be filled. That wells with parapets and pulleys be constructed near the water's edge.

Shule.
Upparhalli.
Sampangi.
Akkitimmahalli.

(2.) That the stone bund on the east side of the Railway tank should be made perpendicular to within 3 feet of the water, and an old existing well just under it should be cleaned out, walled in, and fitted with parapet wall and pulleys.

(3.) That a karanji channel (or iron piping) be carried from No. 3 reservoir to feed two most important wells in Blackpalli—the first being at the north corner of No. 4 reservoir, and the other near the main channel on the Blackpalli main road.

4. The Chief Commissioner approves of the measures proposed by Major Gompertz, and directs that they may be taken up systematically by the Municipality, in conjunction with the proposals referred to in para 1.

5. The duties of the Police in connection with the water conservancy are defined in Sections 166 and 249 of the Municipal Regulations, and they can legally exercise their authority in the matter. When the reserved reservoirs have been notified and notice boards supplied to each by the Municipality, the Police will be required to act without hesitation in any case of breach of the rules that may come under their observation. It must be clearly understood that it is the duty of the Police to enforce the law in this matter actively, and in every instance of its violation promptly to exercise the authority with which they are vested. In extreme cases, the offenders should be prosecuted under the Penal Code.

6. The employment of water conservancy warders by the Municipality may be necessary in the case of the larger reservoirs.

7. Much caution is no doubt called for in permitting the location of communities on any spot the drainage of which falls into the line of reservoirs. Dobbs' Pett is on this account a highly objectionable suburb, and special measures should be taken by the Municipality to prevent its extension.

This subject is one that requires the exercise of constant forethought on the part of the President of the Municipality, for the future interests of this important station will be most seriously affected by any want of system at present.

8. The Committee are entitled to the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments for their exertions.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 30th November 1874.

14 From the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaj of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 53, dated 18th November 1874.

With reference to the correspondence *marginally noted, I have the honor to forward a copy of the †judgment of the District Magistrate, in the late Palace robbery case, which, together with the deposition of the Controller Mr. Rangacharlu, already forwarded, will give all the necessary information regarding this case. It will be seen that the principal culprits were convicted and sentenced, and I have likewise dismissed from the service some other servants of the Karohatti Department, including its head, a very old servant of thirty years' service, some of the sepoys and others, all of whom, though not convicted, I had reason to suspect as either having abetted or winked at the robbery. I have only to add that, whilst considering the difficulty of access to the place in which the robbery was committed, the generally good conduct of the servants of the Karohatti Department, some of whom enjoyed special favors from the late Maharaj, and the improbability of their running the risk of committing in an inaccessible apartment, known to contain only cloths, it would have been impossible to have foreseen or provided against the event; the Controller has, by his very successful efforts to bring the offenders to justice, contributed to remove the discredit which in the ordinary course cannot but attach to the Palace Establishments as the consequence of such an occurrence.

*From Guardian to Offg. Secretary, No. 18, dated 15th August 1874.
From Offg. Secretary to Guardian, No. 70, dated 21st August 1874.

†To be returned.

In the Court of the District Magistrate of Mysore.

Criminal Case No. 57 of 1874.

PROSECUTOR.—Mr. Rangacharlu, Controller of His Highness the Raja of Mysore's Palace.

versus

PRISONERS.—1 Naga, 2 Annaiya Sidda, 3 Rama, 4 Rudra, 5 Papanni, 6 Mari, 7 Bikkala, 8 Piru, 9 Yelloji, 10 Bavaniprasad, 11 Mailgeri, 12 Mahipati, 13 Wagoji, 14 Setti Ram. Added by order of the Court:—15 Mohadin Khan, 16 Latchmana, 17 Latchmipataiya, 18 Mahomed Set, 19 Abdul Satar Sét, 20 Chambasvaiya, 21 Narsim Pandit, 22 Sham Rao, 23 Bassetti, 24 Lingaiya, 25 Put Lingi, 26 Shek Nanja, 27 Settiram, 28 Narsing Rao, 29 Sivaram.

The circumstances of the case are as follow:—

About two years ago Mr Vardon, the Inspector of the Town Police, informed Mr. Rangacharlu, the Controller of the Palace, of a rumour prevailing in the bazar that certain valuable cloths had been stolen from the Gagan Mahal in the Palace. Mr. Rangacharlu (the prosecutor) proceeded to inspect the store room which contains about one hundred large boxes, most of them filled with cloths. He states he found one of the iron bars to a window loose, but as the removal of the cloths in the manner described by the Inspector, *viz.*, by hooked sticks inserted through the window, seemed impossible, and the building was one of long standing, it raised no suspicion in his mind. He, however, gave orders that the bar should be refastened which was done by nailing down a piece of wood to the frame-work at the back.

The next phase in the case was the discovery by Mr. Rangacharlu on the 7th of last May, of a deficiency in the number of cloths usually shewn to visitors to the Palace (*vide* evidence given by Ram krishnaiya, the Sheristadar of the Amba Vilas Department, 39th witness for the defence). Mr. Rangacharlu, Ramkrishnaiya and Narayinswami Rao, the Manager of the Zenana (2nd witness for Court) noticed at the same time that two of the iron bars in the same window were loose. Mr. Rangacharlu was on the eve of his departure for the Nilgiri hills, and consequently deferred taking any action till his return after a fortnight; but directed that the bars should be refastened and private inquiries be made. On the 17th of June, after examining five of the boxes containing the more valuable cloths, he found a large number to be missing, and gave information to the Police which led to the 7th, 3rd and 6th prisoners, who are cow-herds employed in the dairy establishment of the Palace being taken into custody. The value of the 235 cloths stolen is Rs. 49,080, of which 79 cloths valued at Rs. 12,970 have been recovered through the instrumentality of the Police.

The points for determination are—

1st.—Whether the cloths were stolen in the manner pointed out by the prosecution, *viz.*, by forcible entry through the bars of the window?

2nd.—Whether the cloths in Court are sufficiently identified to be Palace cloths?

3rd.—What weight may be given to the confession of the 3rd prisoner Rama before the Town Magistrate and of the 7th prisoner Bikkala Sidda before this Court?

And 4th.—Whether the evidence adduced is sufficient to justify the conviction of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th prisoners as principals and the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 20th and 22nd prisoners as receivers of stolen property knowing it to be stolen?

With respect to the first point, it has to be recorded, that the Court visited the scene of the robbery itself and found that the iron bars were 2½ inches apart, and that if two were removed an aperture of 10½ inches would be left. Immediately opposite the window, which is about 30 feet from the ground, is a ledge from another building at the back of the Karohatti (cow-shed) where the first seven prisoners are employed. The breadth of the lane separating the ledge from the window is 3 feet, an easy stride for a man of the size of the 1st prisoner. His depth of chest is 8½ inches, so that he had two inches to spare for squeezing himself through. With some shaking the iron bars could be easily displaced, as they were not deeply imbedded in the frame work, which, though of substantial teak, had fissures in it. One of the thinnest bars snapped in two on the Court giving it a sharp tug. The evidence with respect to the condition of the bars when the first repairs were made to the frame work of the window is to some extent conflicting. Mr. Rangacharlu and Ramkrishnaiya who first noticed the state of the bars allege that only one of them was loose, while Narayinswami Rao states that two of them were loose. Bhaira (1st witness for Court, the Daroga who superintended the repair) states that one bar was missing and another was loose. The carpenter Yalakki (3rd witness for Court who actually did the work) states that one of the bars was eaten by rust and two more were loose. As the carpenters who carried out the repairs of the window had better means of observation than Mr. Rangacharlu and the Sheristadar, the Court is of opinion that their evidence is more to be relied upon in this particular point. The discrepancy between the bar being missing and rusty is natural when it is taken into account that the work was done two years ago, and they both agree in one point, *viz*, that a new bar was fastened into the frame work. Mr. Rangacharlu speaks of the same bar being found the second time to have been taken out and kept in its place by a piece of clay, whereas Bhaira and carpenters, Racha and Kapani, have deposed to two of the bars having been displaced and a third being loose. The broken end of a chisel was found by them at the same time and an empty box of matches by Narayinswami Rao. All these circumstances point to the burglary being effected through the window. It may be mentioned that the door of the room is fastened by a Chubb's padlock, the key of which is kept by the prosecutor. The greater portion of the boxes are not locked, though the keys were in the padlocks. The box from which the most valuable cloths such as Nos. 1 and 2 were abstracted is a common deal box without any lock.

With respect to the second point to be determined, it appears from the evidence given by Mr. Rangacharlu, Gollar Krishna, Ramkrishnaiya and Ranga Rao, (24th witness for prosecution) that the number of cloths missing has been ascertained by deducting those shewn in the account B, as expended from the list originally taken after His late Highness the Raja's death (list marked A) and by examination of the cloths in the boxes. The cloths in Court are with the exception of Nos. 9, 10, 65 and 71, fully identified with the description of the missing cloths given in the list A. Witnesses, Bakshi Narasappa and Gollar Krishna also identify them as Palace cloths. From the evidence of Umarkhan (27th witness for the prosecution) and Jamalkhan (38th witness for the defence) it would appear that His late Highness was a large purchaser of such cloths, and that cloths Nos. 1 and 2 were specially made up to his order at Benares. They have the name of his wife "Muddukrishnamba" embroidered on them. According to the statement of Bakshi Narsappa (26th witness for prosecution) the blue cloth No. 66 with elephants embroidered in silver on it was purchased for the Palace sixty years ago, and is out of use now. There is no particular mark on the cloths; but with the exception of cloths Nos. 64, 9, 10 and 65 and the shawl No. 77, the cloths in Court have the appearance of never having been used. For these reasons, the Court, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, is satisfied that the cloths before it belong to the Palace.

Next, it is argued by the counsel for the defence that the confessions made by the 3rd prisoner Rama before the Town Magistrate and by the 7th prisoner Bikkala before this Court should be allowed no weight as they are in the position of servants to the prosecutor, and that he (prosecutor) has admitted in his cross-examination that he told them he felt sorry for them, but could not arrest the course of justice; but this statement was made after the discovery of the cloths upon information which they had given, and nothing is brought forward to shew that any threat or promise was used to them to induce them to confess. Much stress is laid by the defence on the fact that Rama, the 3rd prisoner, was taken from Mr. Rangacharlu's house to that of the Town Magistrate, in either Mr. Rangacharlu's or the Town Inspector's carriage; but the necessity for such a step is explained by the facts that it was not a Court-day, and Mr. Rangacharlu and the Town Inspector were in a hurry as they wished to be in time to recover the cloths regarding which the 7th prisoner Bikkala Sidda had given them information. It is pleaded also that undue advantage was taken of the 3rd prisoner as he was suffering from dysentery at the time.

Mr. Rangacharlu admits that he complained of looseness of the bowels, and a number of witnesses for the defence have deposed to the fact, but from Mr. Rangacharlu's and Mr. Vardon's evidence the Court is satisfied that his illness was not such as to incapacitate him from making a statement, and there is nothing on record to shew that he was in suffering when before Major Armstrong. Three witnesses have been cited for this prisoner to shew that he was taken away from his house to that of Mr. Rangacharlu in the dead of night, but Mr. Rangacharlu distinctly affirms that he sent for him only in the morning. It is unlikely that the neighbours would have been aroused, as they state they were, by his being taken away, and they differ among themselves as to whether the prisoner's father, the 6th prisoner, was then present. Only one question has been put by the Town Magistrate to the 3rd prisoner, who appears then to have related the whole circumstances in the form of a narrative. There is nothing on record to shew that any other question was put to him, and the Court considers that no irregularity which would in any way vitiate the statement has been made. Due weight must therefore be given to these confessions. They are good evidence against the prisoners themselves, particularly as they led in the case of the 3rd prisoner to the recovery of two cloths Nos. 15 and 16 through his father, the 6th prisoner; and in the case of the 7th prisoner to the recovery of the valuable cloth No. 32 which the 15th prisoner Mohadinkhan had sold to Latchmana, also to the recovery of cloths Nos. 71 and 72 which he had sold to Mahomed Set. Besides under Section 30 of the Evidence Act No. I of 1872, the confession of one prisoner against another can be taken by the Court into consideration. In the present case they are of special value in fixing the date of the offences. Bikkala, the 7th prisoner, states that he saw the cloths being stolen about two years ago, when Naga, 1st prisoner, was acting in the Karohati Establishment, by Naga and by Bavaniprasad, a Barr sepoy, who has absconded. Rama the 3rd prisoner fixes the date of the 2nd burglary at about one or two days prior to the departure of His Highness the Maharaj to Ootacamund this year, and states that the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th prisoners had a hand in it. Further it may be mentioned in proof of the correctness of the statements made by the 3rd prisoner in his confession that Hali when examined has deposed to his having encountered the 1st and 2nd prisoners at night, and Daffedar Hotterama to his having seen the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prisoners leaving the 11th prisoner's house. These links to the chain of evidence may be taken into consideration as against those prisoners.

To proceed next to the proof of guilt adduced against each of the several prisoners before the Court, it may be stated against the 1st prisoner, Naga, that three cloths Nos 8, 60 and 67, which are identified as Palace cloths, were traced to him, the first having been found in his house and the two latter having been given away by him to his Guru named Sidda and to Pujari Rama. He explains that he bought the cloth No. 8 at Bangalore about a year ago for Rs. 15 from a shopkeeper whose name he is unable to give: but the cloth has not been used, and is of a quality in use with Brahmans and Arsus and not by cow-herds of the class to which the prisoner belongs. He pleads with respect to cloth No. 60 that it was bought from one Banchshetti, but Banchshetti has not been cited by him as a witness. The prisoner may have given, as deposed to by the witnesses, this cloth and cloth No. 67 as presents in an open way, but the fact of his making presents to different parties at the same time and about the time the robbery occurred is suspicious, and taken with the evidence of Rama (the 4th witness for prosecution) that at the time he was wanted, he deposited an anklet and two bonds with him, and the fact that he had absconded when his house was first searched tends to establish his guilt. There is further direct evidence of glittering cloths being seen in the house of the 2nd witness Chikki who cooks for him. Chikki deposes to this fact, as well as the 1st witness Linga who went to Chikki's house to demand payment of a debt. Lingachari (5th witness for the prosecution) has also deposed to his having made up the anklet No. 61 for the 1st prisoner from some silver burnt lace dust which he gave him. It is also admitted that Melgiri, the 11th prisoner, with whom a number of cloths was found, stabled his bullocks in Chikki's house, and Daffedar Hotterama deposes to his having seen them together, also Kenchanna and Mudanna (55th and 57th witnesses for defence) speak to the same point, which may be taken into consideration with Melgiri's statement that he bought the cloths Nos. 1, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 73, 74, 75 and 76 from the 1st prisoner Naga, and the 3rd prisoner Rama. Melgiri's servant Sibi (9th witness for prosecution) deposes to the 1st prisoner having been present when he took away at his master's direction a bundle of cloths from Chikki's house. All this evidence is so strong against the 1st prisoner that it leaves no doubt as to his guilt. Forest peon Linga's wife named Nanji (3rd witness for prosecution) deposes further to her having bought the cloth No. 80 from the 1st prisoner, but as she and her husband give a different version with regard to the payment of the 25 Rs. for which it is said to have been bought, the Court is not satisfied as to the correctness of the account given by them of the transaction; further, owing to the difficulty in identifying cloth No. 10, which was left by the 1st prisoner's wife in Nanji's house, it must discord the evidence on the point, although the cloth has the appearance of having been deprived of lace and has had a new border put to it. This prisoner has brought forward a number of witnesses to prove that he had means to lend money, as his maternal uncle had left him about Rs. 400, which he had received as a gratuity, and to shew that he had left Mysore not to evade arrest, but in search of a cow. It is strange however, if he really went with that object he should have taken his bonds and the anklet No. 61 with him and not have told Rama (4th witness) with whom he left them on what errand he was bound. The prisoner denies Linga-

chari's statement with regard to the silver lace dust, from which the anklet was made, and states it was made up from an old bracelet and Rs. 4 in cash, but no evidence on this point has been adduced. Although he has cited a great host of witnesses, he has completely failed to exculpate himself.

Against the 2nd prisoner Annaiyan Sidda there is the evidence of the witnesses cited by the 20th prisoner, Chennabasvaiya, two of whom (the 9th and 11th) depose to their having seen cloths brought by the 2nd prisoner to the 20th prisoner's house and taken away by him as they could not come to terms, and two more witnesses (the 10th and 12th for defence) state that they saw Rs. 700 paid to the 2nd prisoner in satisfaction of the balance due to him. It is admitted that he presented the blue silk cloths with elephants embroidered on them No. 66 to an idol, and No. 64 to the 8th witness for prosecution. For the defence it is alleged that cloths No. 66 were old house-hold cloths, and the 2nd prisoner's witnesses Honnamma and Masni depose to their having seen them put up to dry by the 2nd prisoner's mother many years ago. The cloths, however, have not the appearance of having been much used. As before mentioned Mr. Bakshi Narsappa has stated that His late Highness gave many such cloths away like rubbish, but it was so many years ago that it is unlikely that one of them should now be found with a cowherd. Cloth No. 64 is a much more common cloth and has the appearance of having been much used. Masni also states she had borrowed it once for a marriage. The Court does not feel so sure about this cloth, so gives the prisoner the benefit of the doubt so far as the evidence goes with respect to it. His guilt is, however, sufficiently established.

Against the 3rd prisoner Rama there is his own confession before the Town Magistrate coupled with the fact deposed to by Daffedar Ranga (11th witness) that through him the 6th prisoner Mari, who is his father, produced cloths Nos. 15 and 16 from Dinchandraiya's stables. He now retracts his confession and accuses Mr. Rangacharlu of having confined him for three days in his house and having beaten him with a stick, but he has adduced no evidence in support of his allegation which is palpably false. The reasons for believing his confession to have been voluntarily given and for discrediting his witnesses as to his having been taken away at the dead of night have been already given. It is in evidence also that this prisoner was seen by Hotterama consorting with the 1st prisoner Naga in Melgiri's house. His guilt is clearly established.

The 4th and 5th prisoners are brothers. Against them there is only the statements of other prisoners to be taken into consideration, *viz.*, that of the 3rd prisoner Rama before the Town Magistrate that they took part in the second burglary, of the 12th prisoner Mahipati that he bought the cloths Nos. 14, 78 and 31 from Papanni, the 5th prisoner, for Rs. 60, and that of Shamanna, 22nd prisoner, that these two prisoners gave him cloth No. 79 on commission sale. The statements of other prisoners against these prisoners are in themselves insufficient to warrant a conviction, and therefore the Court has to acquit them.

Against the 6th prisoner Mari there is the fact as deposed to by Daffedar Ranga (11th witness) of his having produced cloths Nos. 15 and 16. He states he received them from the 1st and 7th prisoners who asked him to raise money on them, but as he has brought no evidence in support of his allegation, and has failed to account satisfactorily for the possession of the cloths, he must be presumed to have stolen them. His concealment of them in the loft of Dinchandraiya's house is a strong point also against him, but as he had not time to dispose of the cloths, it is evident that they were connected only with the second burglary.

The case against the 7th prisoner is very clear. There is his own confession in this Court, and the discovery of cloths Nos. 32, 71 and 72 consequent on his confession.

The 8th and 9th prisoners Piru and Yelloji are Barr Sepoys, who from the Roster book produced by the 20th witness, were on guard in June 1872, the month the first burglary was committed. The 7th prisoner's confession may be taken into consideration against them. There is further the suspicious fact deposed to by the 7th prisoner's mother (17th witness) and his brother (16th witness) that Rs. 100 were paid in two instalments to the 8th prisoner as hush money. This evidence is scarcely sufficient to justify his conviction, and on the same ground the 9th prisoner must also be acquitted as the only suspicious circumstance against him is that deposed to by goldsmith Mudlingachari and his wife (18th witness) that he gave them some gold lace to melt.

There is good evidence against the 11th prisoner Melgiri, who is charged as receiver. He admits having purchased the cloths from Naga, the 1st prisoner, and Rama, the 3rd prisoner, and to his having concealed cloths Nos. 1 and 2 in his back-yard fearing that they might have been stolen. According to the evidence of Deputy Constable Gundappa, (12th witness for prosecution) he failed to produce the cloths when they were demanded from him. His servant Sibi, (9th witness) also deposes to his having obtained a bundle of cloths from Naga, (1st prisoner) and to his having sent one of them to the French Rocks for sale.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 30th November 1874.

With reference to the case against the 12th prisoner Mahipati, the 14th prisoner Sitaram, the 15th prisoner Mohadinkhan, the 20th prisoner Chanbasvaiya, and the 22nd prisoner Sham Rao, it may be observed that the purchase or receipt by them of valuable Benarese cloths from cow-herds gives *prima facie* ground to conclude that they had knowledge that the articles were stolen, but a number of witnesses cited by the defence, chief among whom may be mentioned Basava, Devarama, Put-Mallappa, Bagal Nanjappa, Commandant Basappa, Silabasva, Basvaraj Ars, Hosur Yellaiya, Dinchandraiya, and Jamalkhan have deposed to presents of such cloths having been given by His late Highness to his ladies and their dependants, and a number of cloths exactly resembling those in Court have been produced by them. It would appear also to be customary among high families to dispose of cloths not directly to traders for fear of its being known, but through menial servants, such as dyers, gumastas and the like. The 12th and 14th prisoners who are dyers have brought no evidence to prove their statement that they bought the articles at a fair price, but the *onus probandi* primarily rests on the prosecution. Sitaram, the 14th prisoner, was sent to Coorg with a number of cloths by the 12th prisoner and accounts for his possession of the choli No. 14, which was found in his house by stating it was given to him by the 12th prisoner. It is, however, difficult to prove guilty knowledge against either of them. They seem to have produced the cloths readily enough when demanded by the Police. The 15th prisoner Mohadinkhan is a poor creature who has been dragged into the case by having sold a very valuable cloth No. 32, to one Latchmana. He states he got it from Bikkala-Sidda, 7th prisoner, and Bikkala-Sidda in his confession accuses him of having defrauded him of the money. He, as a reduced Nayik in the Barr, had no business in such trading concerns. His confinement in jail may teach him an evidently much needed lesson to be more careful in future. The very large number of cloths bought by the 20th prisoner Channabasvaiya direct from the prisoners fixes some degree of suspicion on him, but he has freed himself of it by adducing evidence which shews that he gave a fair price for the cloths and produced them when demanded by the Police. With respect to the 22nd prisoner, Sham Rao, he has had like the 15th prisoner a narrow escape. He owns to having received from the 5th prisoner Papanni, a valuable cloth for sale, and very suspiciously made it over to a third party, who is a widow, to be kept for him. It is difficult to prove guilty knowledge in his case though there is strong ground for suspicion.

In conclusion, it is only right that the Court should record the fact that the Town Police as represented by Mr. Vardon, the Inspector, and Daffedars, Ranga and Gundappa, have exerted themselves in a praiseworthy manner in the detection of the crime, and that Mr. Rangacharlu rendered them all the assistance in his power.

Mysore, 28th October 1874.

W. Hill,
District Magistrate.

No. 135, Genl., dated Bangalore, 30th November 1874.

Order thereon.—From the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court, it would appear that at least two burglaries were committed in the Maharaja's Palace at Mysore. The first seems from the evidence to have occurred in June 1872, when Mr. Vardon, the Police Inspector, drew the attention of Mr. Rangacharlu the Controller of the Palace, to a rumour prevailing in the bazar to the effect that certain valuable cloths had been stolen from the Gagan Mahal in the Palace. Mr. Rangacharlu thereupon inspected the room in which the property was kept and found one of the iron bars of the window loose. This circumstance, however, raised little or no suspicion in his mind, and he merely ordered that the bar should be re-fastened.

2. The second robbery took place early in May 1874. Soon afterwards, on inspection of the store-room, Mr. Rangacharlu discovered that a number of cloths were missing, and noticed that two of the iron bars in the same window were loose. Being then on the eve of proceeding to the Nilgiri Hills on duty, he deferred taking any action till his return a fortnight after, merely ordering that the bars should be re-fastened, and private enquiries instituted in the matter. On the 17th June, after examining five of the boxes containing the more valuable cloths, he found a large number missing, and then gave intimation to the Police which resulted in the detection and conviction of the principal culprits. The number of cloths stolen was 235, and their cost is estimated at Rs. 49,080. Of these, 79 cloths, valued at Rs. 12,970, have been recovered. The actual loss is therefore estimated at Rs. 36,110.

3. On the first occasion the action taken by the Controller was altogether inadequate. The boxes containing the valuable property kept in the store-room ought to have been at once carefully examined and their contents checked with the original lists. Not merely was this obvious and simple measure neglected, but the repair of the window bar was executed in an inefficient manner.

4. On the occasion of the second robbery, the condition of the window bars ought to have at once satisfied Mr. Rangacharlu as to the reality of the theft and the *modus operandi* of the thieves. Nevertheless, no attempt to ascertain the condition of the property was made and no action beyond the measure (which had already proved futile) of re-fastening the bars was taken, until the 17th of June or nearly a month and a half afterwards, when some of the chests were examined and cloths found missing. The Chief Commissioner notes that the evidence of the carpenters and other witnesses, who have deposed to the condition in which the bars were found, differs from that of the Controller, and indicates that due attention was not given by that Officer to this most important of all the suspicious circumstances to which his attention had been called.

5. It is in fact almost impossible to understand why so obviously serious a matter was, until the 17th of June last, dealt with so supinely. The slightest indication of any thing suspicious in the state of the windows of a room containing property of such value ought, when coupled with the rumours which the Inspector brought to the notice of the Controller, to have been made the subject of prompt and full enquiry.

6. It is clear that there is a want of system in the arrangements for the due security of the very valuable property kept in the Palace. The Chief Commissioner requests that in future a formal examination of such property may be made every year between the 1st January and the 31st March under the superintendence of the Guardian. A report of the result should be submitted to this Office. Where the property is packed in boxes duly sealed and labelled with a list of the contents, and which have not been opened and are in proper condition, it will be sufficient to note this fact.

In order that reference may be made to them if necessary, the Chief Commissioner requests that copies of the lists of the property in question, prepared in 1868, may be furnished for record in this Office, any changes that have since taken place being duly noted in them.

Ordered, that a copy of these Proceedings be submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
30th November 1874.

No. 134, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
RESIDENCY DEPARTMENT,
DATED BANGALORE, *30th November* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Political."

SIR,

In forwarding for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of the 30th instant, No. 135, General, relating to an aggravated and systematic burglary which has been committed in the Maharaja's Palace at Mysore, I am directed to convey an expression of the Chief Commissioner's extreme regret at an occurrence of so serious a nature involving the loss of valuable property belonging to the Maharaj.

2. The precautionary measures enjoined in para 6 of the Chief Commissioner's order will, Sir Richard Meade trusts, prevent a recurrence of similar negligence and loss.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification appointing Mr. Ananda Rao, B. A, Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the 2nd class, with the additional powers described, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	12th Nov. 1874.	
2	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the proposal to introduce the Munsiffs' scheme into the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions, at the commencement of the year.	13th do	
3	The Judicial Commissioner's opinion was requested on a suggestion made by the Superintendent, Government Press, to discontinue the publication in the *Mysore Gazette* of descriptive rolls of persons released from Jails.	14th do	
4	Copy of Government of India No. 18—1309, forwarding for information and guidance copy of a descriptive roll of a ticket of leave convict who absconded from Penang on the 1st June 1874, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for disposal.	17th do	
5	As solicited, two copies of the Madras Railway Act Nos. XVIII of 1854 and XXV of 1871, for the use of the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court, were forwarded to the Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate.	24th do	
6	Copies of Government of India No. 448, dated 17th November, forwarding copy of a Resolution relative to term-convicts being sent to Port Blair, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for submission of the report called for in para 6 of the Resolution.	27th do	
7	Copy of Government of India No. 196, J, stating that the arrangements authorized by the Chief Commissioner, for strengthening and revising the establishment of the Cantonment Police of Bangalore had been approved, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	28th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *December* 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Nagar Commissioner, in regard to the proposed resumption of certain land granted to Mr. McKenzie, for building purposes in Shimoga.	3rd Nov. 1874.	
2	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on a petition received from the inhabitants of Mysore, relative to the water-supply of that town, were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner, for communication to petitioners.—Communicated to Chief Engineer, and Colonel Clerk.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Inam Commissioner was informed that it appeared that the procedure followed at present as regards the disposal of service inams in inam villages was unobjectionable, and that it was allowed to stand as recommended by him.	Do do	
4	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India on the subject of substituting sales of long revenue free leases for sales in fee simple.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner, on two abstract statements submitted shewing the present and proposed remuneration of Patels of two Hoblis in the Bangalore Taluk.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Survey and Inam Commissioner was authorized to publish a Notification relative to the correction of service title-deeds as amended.	Do do	
7	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was authorized to take up a certain piece of land about two miles from Bangalore required for the location of two companies of Sappers and Miners, who were to be employed in constructing a bund for a reservoir.	4th do	
8	Twenty-two copies of the rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs containing revised statements were submitted to the Government of India, to substitute those already forwarded.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for October 1874, Part I, Rev. Ag. and Com. Index No.
9	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st October 1874, was forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	5th do	
10	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a bill for Rs. 222—0—0, being sum required for the maintenance of a kaval near Hassan, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	An amended section to the Octroi Rules, providing for the imprisonment of parties convicted of the offence of smuggling, in addition to fine, was submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.	Do do	
12	As recommended by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of 9 acres and 34 guntas of Government waste land in exchange for certain	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	inam lands taken up for the construction of the Military Hospital in the Cantonment of Bangalore, was sanctioned on certain conditions.		
13	The season report for week ending 5th November 1874 was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	6th Nov. 1874.	
14	Copy of Government of India No. 255, R, sanctioning the permanent remission of Rs. 2—9—6 on a plot of land in the Shrinivaspur Taluk, Kolar District, required for the extension of a village, was communicated to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
15	Under circumstances represented by Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a sum of Rs. 20 being written off the Municipal Accounts of the Dodballapur Taluk for the year 1873.—74.	Do do	
16	The Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were informed that Lieutenant R. L. Price of the Survey, had passed the Examination in Kanarese, by the second standard, and a Notification was submitted for publication.	11th do	
17	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st October 1874, were submitted to the Government of India, to replace manuscript return already submitted.	Do do	
18	In reply, a copy of a letter with enclosures shewing the results of the experimental culture of Sorgho, received from Colonel Boddam, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
19	On the representation of the Conservator, the Commissioners of Divisions were informed that the word "Circle" should be substituted for "Depôt" in clause *b* of Public Works Department, Secretary's No. 369 F. of the 2nd July 1873, regulating the supply of bamboos for basket makers.	12th do	
20	Copies of a Circular from the Government of India, expunging certain words from the Circular prescribing a revised form in which Forest Budget Estimates are to be prepared, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, and the Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
21	On the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the extension to the Túmkúr and Tarikere Taluks, of the measure authorizing an outlay of Rs. 10 for every 1,000 acres of unoccupied Government land, for the due up-keep of Survey boundary marks.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, Progs. for August, Index No.
22	At the instance of the Public Works Secretary, the Commissioner of Nundydroog was requested to make arrangements for taking up certain land required for the construction of an Office at Bangalore, for the Survey Department.	Do do	
23	The usual season report for the week ending 12th November 1874, was despatched to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
24	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner, relative to the issue of title-deeds.—Communicated to Inam Superintendent.	14th do	
25	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the grant of a piece of land to the Rev. T. Hodson of the Wesleyan Mission, on the summit of the Devaraydurga Hill on the terms specified.	Do do	
26	Under circumstances represented by Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission of an arrear of Rs. 58—9—0, in the Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	Under circumstances represented by Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission in the case of a ryot owing Rs. 47—4—10was sanctioned—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th Nov. 1874.	
28	A statement shewing the results of the meteorological observations taken at the Bangalore Observatory, for 1873, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, together with an extract from the Medical Report for the same year bearing on the subject.	Do do	
29	The season report for week ending 19th November 1874 was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	19th do	
30	On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the exemption from mohatarfa tax of a shop and oil mill to be established by one Narnappa in his chatram at Sidlagatta was sanctioned.	20th do	
31	Proposals for the establishment of a Topographical Branch, of the Mysore Revenue Survey were submitted for the consideration and orders of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
32	Under circumstances stated, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed in reply that the Chief Commissioner rejected the application of one Srinivasaiya, for a remission of assessment.	21st do	
33	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill of refund for Rs. 3—12—0, to the Patel of Bowringpet, was sanctioned — Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that certain Paimayishi accounts asked for by him were not forthcoming in the records of this Office.	Do do	
35	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th November 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on the Progress Report of the Inam Department for quarter ending 30th September 1874, were communicated to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements.—Copy to Inam Commissioner.	Do do	
37	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the alienation of two pieces of Government waste land as particularized was sanctioned.	23rd do	
38	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the permanent remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 4—7—6, on a piece of land required for the reconstruction of the Alakatihalli village in the Kankanhalli Taluk.	24th do	
39	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the order sanctioning the remission of Rs. 3—8—3 was cancelled, the amount having been recovered subsequently.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. 1874, Part I. Rev, Ag. and Com. No.
40	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of a suggestion that the investigation into the emoluments of Patels in unsettled taluks should be undertaken by the Assistant Commissioners, in charge of Sub-Divisions, as a part of their jamabandi duties, their proceedings beings however subject to revision by the Deputy Commissioner, and to final confirmation by the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Commissioner of the Division.—Communicated to Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and Survey Superintendent.		
41	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Superintendent of Inam Settlements, on a petition of one Giriyamma, an inamdar in the Maddagiri Taluk, praying that Major Cole's settlement of that village may be confirmed.	24th Nov. 1874.	
42	Original reports from Amildars, regarding breaches of tanks, with their English translations, were forwarded to the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works for information.	Do do	
43	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the remission of assessment on a piece of land required by the Military authorities for an encamping ground in the Ashtagram Division.—Communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner with instructions.	Do do	
44	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was informed that, before issuing orders for the cancelment of a coffee patta submitted by him, a notice in the prescribed form should be published in the *Mysore Gazette* inviting claimants to the estate in question and the result reported to this Office.	Do do	
45	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the alienation of certain Government land in the Kolar District, was sanctioned.	25th do	
46	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner, on the results of the efforts made to introduce the new system of accounts in the Sira Taluk, by Mr. Porteous, Assistant Commissioner.	Do do	
47	In reply, the Commissioner of Nagar was requested to submit in communication with the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works, a report on the claim put forward by one Ram Rao to repair the Nagalpur Tank, on the conditions claimed by him.—Communicated to Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works.	26th do	
48	The usual season report for week ending 26th November 1874 was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Inam Commissioner, on a petition addressed to this Office, by the Vrittidars of the Yellachagere Jodi village, in the Koratagere Taluk, on the subject of levying local cesses on certain rent-free inams, &c.	Do do	
50	In reply, the Madras Government were informed the Chief Commissioner fully acquiesced in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, relative to the settlement of boundary disputes between this Province and Madras, as referred to in this Office No. 4921—26, dated 7th October last.	26th do	*Vide* Part I of Progs. for Nov. 1874, Index Nos.
51	In reply, the Commissioner of Nagar was requested to make such additions to the draft form of arrack License, forwarded with Proceedings No. 5063—87 of 12th October, as he may consider necessary to adapt it to the requirements of his Division, and submit a revised draft for approval.—Communicated to the Commissioners of the other Divisions.	27th do	*Vide* Progs., Part I for Oct. 1874, Index No. 12.
52	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the entertainment of an establishment for weighing coffee in the Hassan District, for four months, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
53	Copy of Government of India No. 277, R, sanctioning the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 2—0—4, on a piece of land required by	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the Municipality of Mysore, for the preparation of bricks, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.		
54	Copy of a letter from Nagar Commissioner, submitting that the transfer of the mohatarfa revenue of the Chikmagalur Town to the Municipality may take effect from the 1st February 1875, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for guidance.	27th Nov. 1874.	
55	Copies of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General, reporting on the grant from the Local Fund General for planting a belt of trees round Chikmagalur, were forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department, and Commissioner, of Nagar.	Do do	
56	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the grant of a piece of land in the Koppa Taluk, for coffee cultivation, on the terms agreed on to one Mr. Porter.	28th do	
57	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th November 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, December 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the transfer of Rs. 500, from A. I. 1 (*a.*) to A. I. 1 (*b.*) and 2 (*b.*) to defray the expenses that are expected to be incurred in the collection of firewood carried on in the Hassan District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	4th Nov. 1874.	
2	A copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestiers*, for September 1874, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation and ultimate record.	5th do	
3	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the transfer of a sum of Rs. 46—0—0 from head "A.—VII—3 compensation for land taken up for forest purposes, &c.," to the head "A.—II.—2 other Forest produce" was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
4	Notification cancelling a portion of the leave granted to Captain Jarrett at his own request was gazetted, and copy sent to Conservator of Forests.	12th do	
5	Under circumstances represented, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Deputy Accountant General would be authorized to pass an excess charge of Rs. 44—4—0 incurred in the keep of a pony for Circle Mutsaddis at Mysore, from date of its purchase up to 31st July 1873.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
6	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the grant of an additional allowance of Rs. 250 being passed to Mr. F. B. Dickinson, for the period that he acted for Major Jarrett, as Deputy Conservator, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	
7	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner had no objection to the Sandal Koti at Sagar being closed and a new one constructed at Shimoga.	Do do	
8	The Chief Commissioner's attention having been drawn to the fact that the receipts of the Forest Department for the current official year had fallen short of the estimates owing probably to defects in the existing Depôt system, the Conservator of Forests was requested to impress on all Forest Officers concerned the necessity for doing all in their power to amend these defects wherever they exist.	Do do	
9	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the disbursement of Rs. 387—0—0, the amount awarded by the arbitrators to M. Ranga Row, was sanctioned.	18th do	*Vide* Progs. for July, Part II, "Revenue-Forests," No.
10	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, sanction was conveyed to the provision of the funds required for repairing the Sandal Koti at Seringapatam from savings under the head "Timber Expenses" in the Hassan and Nundydroog Ranges.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of certain instructions issued by him to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, in regard to copies of Official documents being furnished to applicants, and it was remarked that in no case should copies of Official documents be ever given except to *principals* in the case to which they may refer.	19th Nov. 1874.	
12	Ten spare copies of Government of India No. 35—1216 distributing copies of Mr. B. Ribbentrop's Hints on Arboriculture were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, with a remark that the copies of the book would be furnished when received.	20th do	
13	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of a pigeon case for the use of his Office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the transfer of a sum of Rs. 6,000 from one head to another in the Forest Budget of 1874—75, for the purpose of increasing the allotment for the fuel plantations in the Nundydroog Range, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	Notification cancelling the sick leave, and granting two months and six days' privilege leave to Mr F. C. Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Conservator of Forests.	21st do	
16	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the transfer of Rs. 500 from the head A. III (1) to A.—IV—1 (*a*) in the Forest Budget of the Nagar Range for the year 1874—75, the amount being required for cutting a fire path round the Sakrebail State Forest, in the Shimoga District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	
17	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the transfer of funds amounting to Rs. 10,700 from one head to another in the Forest Budget, for 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	Copies of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 6245, relative to the mode in which refunds of forest revenue are to be shewn in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, received from Under-Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were forwarded to Conservator of Forests, and the Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
19	Copy of Government of India No. 1168, dated 2nd November 1874, communicating remarks on the Annual Reports of the Forest Administration for 1872—73, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	26th do	
20	In reply to a report submitted by the Conservator of Forests, as to the manner in which Mr. F. C. Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, conducted his duties during the half year ending 30th September 1874, that Officer was requested to inform the Assistant Conservator that, if a similarly unfavorable account of his efficiency as a Forest Officer was received at the close of the current six months, the Chief Commissioner would have no alternative but to recommend his reduction.	Do do	
21	In reply, the opinion of the Chief Commissioner was communicated to the Conservator of Forests, as to the definition of the terms "Shravadars," "Jodidars," "Kayamgutadars," and cultivators of batayi lands, in relation to the terms *Inamdars* and *Ryots*.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. Part I, for April 1874, No.633—51.
22	Copy of Government of India No. 1272, sanctioning as a purely temporary measure the promotion of Messrs. Macpherson, and Ludlow to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	28th do	
23	One copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestiers*, No. 10, October 1874, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	30th do	

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, December 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of 30 copies of the last volume of Griffith's translation of the Valmiki-Ramayana, at a cost of Rs. 120, was sanctioned, and he was authorized to pass bills for school books, furniture, and other contingent charges, up to Rs. 200 without reference to this Office, on the understanding that such sanction was limited to specific grants under those heads in the Educational Budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd Nov. 1874.	
2	Under explanation afforded by the Military Assistant, an extra allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for six months to Mr. Knight, Band-Master of the local force, for the additional work of instructing the Trumpeters of the Siledar Force, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	3rd do	
3	Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State sanctioning the supply of clothing stores for the Mysore Troops during 1875—76, received from the Government of India, was forwarded to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
4	A transfer receipt for Rs. 13—8—0, in adjustment of the value of three copies of the Official Bengal Quarterly Army list, corrected up to 1st October 1874, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta.	4th do	
5	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the entertainment as a temporary measure of ten additional peons in the Goribidnur Taluk where Survey operations were to commence, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
6	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the refund of Rs. 57—1—10, to one Rangappa, Nanjangud Taluk, was sanctioned. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	Copy of Government of India No. 580, F, sanctioning the entertainment of two Clerks, on Rs. 20 each per mensem, for the Mysore District Treasury, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	7th do	
8	Copies of two statements, one of pensions and the other of gratuities, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during the quarter ending 30th September 1874, were submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
9	A sum of Rs. 61—10—8, being sale proceeds of dealwood cases, was forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, for credit in the accounts.	10th do	
10	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, invalid gratuities aggregating Rs. 878 on behalf of certain Policemen, were sanctioned.	Do do	
11	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 252—0—0, to a peon in the Shimoga District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a bill for Rs. 12—12—8, on account of five peons' belts, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th Nov. 1874.	
13	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the transfer of a sepoy to the pension on Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 360, to the Jamedar of the Hassan Deputy Commissioner's Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	On a final report by the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity of Rs. 126, on behalf of a peon in the Bangalore District Revised Police Force, was sanctioned.	Do do	
16	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, the Revenue Survey Budget for 1875—76, showing an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,29,575, was approved.	12th do	
17	As requested by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 18—0—9, on account of charges incurred in advertizing notices on the subject of the sandalwood carving Industry in the Nagar Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
18	An application for gratuity preferred on behalf of Venkatramaiya, Farash, in the Military Assistant's Office, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for verification.	Do do	
19	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a sum of Rs. 42, which was twice credited as recovered in connection with the defalcation in the Chitaldroog Judicial Assistant's Court, being struck off the accounts.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	In reply, the Military Assistant was requested to submit all applications for pension or gratuity after verification by the Deputy Accountant General, as was laid down in Section 72, Chapter XIV of the Civil Pension Code.	Do do	
21	In reply, the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission was requested to state on what authority land of the value of Rs. 3,300 was granted in exchange for Chauriappa's land at Jammencheri, for which compensation amounting to Rs. 715—15—9 has been fixed.	Do do	*Vide* Part II, Financial, for July 1874, Index No.
22	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 148 to a peon was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
23	Under circumstances stated by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the cost of repairing certain tents of the Shimoga District Office, *viz.*, Rs. 404—8—0, being met from the Budget provision under the head "compensation to Shanbhogs."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
24	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, a batta bill for Rs. 65—0—0, on account of a journey made by Captain Ludlow to Shikarpur, in March last, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
25	Copy of Government of India No. 6394, sanctioning the grant of invalid gratuity to Raja-Ramsing, a peon in the Malur Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for early disposal.	Do do	
6	Copy of Government of India Resolution, prescribing the means for effecting the cancellation of the stamps affixed to "true copies" of papers issued by a Court, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	As solicited, the Director of Public Instruction was authorized to enter for the sanction of the Government of India, an increase to the grant at present allowed to the Wesleyan Mission Girl's School at Nagartpete in the Town of Bangalore.	14th Nov. 1874.	
28	The Agent, Branch Bank of Madras, was requested to furnish this Office with a bill of exchange for £ 100 in favor of the Rev. John Constable, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.	17th do	
29	As solicited by the Director of the Government Gardens, Bangalore, the payment of Rs. 187—8—0, being cost of certain Tazzes Vases, &c. was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	A bill for Rs. 21—5—8, in adjustment of expenses incurred in Madras in loading and despatching stores per S. S. "W. W. Smith" was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner in regard to the repair of certain temples in his Division.	Do do	
32	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the pay of the gardener employed on the bamboo plantation near Government House for July, August and September 1874, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
33	On a final report submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of invalid gratuities amounting to Rs. 1,707—0—0, on behalf of 15 men of the Kolar District Police Force, was sanctioned.	Do do	
34	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum, the purchase of certain specimens of native jewellery and clothes at a cost of Rs. 164 for the Museum was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the purchase of certain books at a cost of Rs. 78—6—0, for the use of the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
36	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, invalid gratuities aggregating Rs. 201, on behalf of a lascar and a peon in the Túmkúr District, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
37	As a special case, the sanction of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, was solicited to the full rate of pension being granted to one Bharmaiya, late an Amildar in the Nagar Division.	19th do	
38	Rupees 41—4—0, being amount of subscription in advance for three copies of the Quarterly Army List for 1875, were forwarded to the Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras.	20th do	
39	A transfer receipt for Rs. 49—11—6, being cost of the pamphlets on the Transit of Venus, supplied to this Office, was forwarded to Mr. Raghunathachari, Madras.	Do do	
40	On the representation of the Military Assistant, a gratuity of Rs. 150 on behalf of a Farash in the Sawar and Barr Office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
41	As submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, a re-appropriation statement and an estimate for Rs. 486—12—0, on account of certain articles of furniture required for the use of the Kadur District Office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
42	On a final report submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, the disbursement of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 126—0—0 to Mudda, a peon, was sanctioned.	21st do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
43	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 101—7—0, for payment to the Kodigidar of the Chikamarahalli tank in the Bangalore Taluk, for 1873—74, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st Nov. 1874.	
44	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 89—8—0, on account of fees payable to a Pleader who defended a case on behalf of Government, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 3,293—10—9, on account of compensation due to the Shanbhogs of the Chitaldroog District, for quarter ending 30th September 1874, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill for audit.	Do do	
46	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to issue early instructions to the Treasury Officer of the Bangalore District, to remit to the Agent, Branch Bank of Madras at Bangalore, the sum of Rs. 1,084—2—5, being the equivalent of a set of bills favoring the Revd. J. Constable, Principal, Royal Agricultural College, for £,100, on account of the passage money of a Superintendent required for the Model Farm, the sum being met from "Local Funds General" under which head there is an available balance of Rs. 9,155—14—0.—Communicated to Agent, Branch Bank of Madras, Bangalore.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
47	As submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a supplemental Municipal Budget for the Town of Bellavi, in the Túmkúr Taluk, for 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the entertainment of an additional lascar by Mr. Porteous, Assistant Commissioner, Túmkúr District, as a temporary measure for six months, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
49	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner, an application for a re-appropriation of Rs. 300 provided in the Channagiri kasba Municipal Budget for 1874—75, under the head "Road Repairs" for repairing the Balsokere tank, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	*Vide* Progs. for Oct. Part I, "Finl," No.
50	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was directed to re-submit two applications for pension and gratuity respectively on behalf of Nizamodin Khan and Chinnaiya, late Killedars, Kolar District, in the form required by the Government of India, as communicated in Financial Department Secretary's No. 6471, copy of which was also forwarded.	Do do	
51	On a final report by the Deputy Accountant General, invalid gratuities on behalf of 22 men of the Mysore District Police, declared unfit for further service, aggregating Rs. 3,175—10—4, was sanctioned.	Do do	
52	As solicited by the Military Assistant, an estimate amounting to Rs. 63—6—0, for making up 18 flags and 3 targets for the use of the Mysore Infantry, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
53	A monthly statement of cash balances for 1st November 1874, was returned to the Deputy Accountant General with thanks.	Do do	
54	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, an advance of Rs. 1,233—7—6, required for the up-keep of boundary marks in waste lands in the Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of the copyright of Mr. Stapley's graduated translation exercises at a cost	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
	of Rs. 250 with a view of bringing out a Kanarese,-English edition for use in Government schools in this Province, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
56	The receipt of 23 copies of a Photozincograph plan of the Cauvery falls, received from the Secretary in the Department of Public Works, was acknowledged, and a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 24—5—9 payable to the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona, in adjustment of their cost, was also forwarded.	24th Nov. 1874.	
57	On the representation of the Anche Bakshi, pensions aggregating Rs. 52—8—0, on behalf of two individuals in his Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications in original.	Do do	
58	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Deputy Accountant General as to the amount to be provided for under the head Sayer Taxes in the Budget Estimate for 1875—76.	Do do	
59	As submitted by the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore, certain estimates for works proposed to be executed during the current year were sanctioned and returned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	The sanction of the Chief Commissioner to a grant of Rs. 2 500, from Local Funds General, to be apportioned between the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, in such proportion as the Municipal President may deem necessary, with a view to advances or relief being made to poor persons whose houses have fallen down during the late rains, was communicated to President of the Municipal Board, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
61	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity of Rs. 174—0—0, on behalf of two men of the Mysore Town Police, was sanctioned.	26th do	
62	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to an expenditure of Rs. 440—8—0 for the repair of the tents alluded to in this Office No. 5861—76, dated 14th instant, and not Rs. 404—8—0 as therein stated.	Do do	*Vide* statem No
63	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the repair of the Huchrayankere tank in the Shikarpur Town, estimated to cost Rs. 810, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
64	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, an invalid gratuity of Rs. 96—0—0, on behalf of a peon in the Kadaba Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
65	Copy of communication from the Government of India, Financial Department, sanctioning the entertainment of three additional Accountants for the Office of the Deputy Accountant General, was forwarded to that Officer.	Do do	*Vi* state for 187 Finan
66	As solicited, a bill in adjustment of an additional invoice of stores per S. S. Elgin, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
67	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 100, from the General savings of the Mysore District, on account of payment of telegrams sent to this Office regarding the state of crops, &c., was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant, General.	28th do	
68	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, the payment of a pension of Rs. 83—5—4 per mensem, and a gratuity of Rs. 350 to Mr. Appasamai Pille, Naib Bakshi of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, was sanctioned.	Do do	
69	Copies of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State sanc-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	tioning a gratuity of Rs. 1,500—0—0 to the widow of Kasim Beg, late of the Mysore Silehar Horse, received from the Government of India, were forwarded to the Military Assistant and the Deputy Accountant General.		
70	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, an appropriation of Rs. 3,897, on account of ryots' receipt books, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th Nov. 1874.	
71	As solicited by the Officiating Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works, an amount of Rs. 2,961, required in the Bangalore District, as contributions to the Irrigation Budget, from District Funds, was sanctioned as a special case from the Local Fund, General.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, December 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification appointing Mahabal Rao, Peshkar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate until further orders, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	2nd Nov. 1874	
2	As solicited by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, the removal of the Treasury and record of the Molkálmuru Taluk to the Travellers' Bungalow at Hangal, owing to the dilapidated condition of the Taluk Office, was sanctioned.	Do do	
3	Copy of a communication from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, intimating that the tusker selected from the number recently captured, for the use of the Purlakundy Raja, had been made over to the Assistant Commissary General at Húnsúr, was forwarded to the Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.	Do do	
4	Notification granting Mr. R. L. Price of the Survey a month's subsidiary leave was gazetted, and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	4th do	
5	Notification cancelling the month's leave granted to Mr. Butcher of the Survey, at his own request, was gazetted, and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Sept. Part II, "General," No. 68.
6	Copy of communication from the Madras Government in regard to the privileges enjoyed by medicial subordinates of the Madras service on passing examinations in the native languages was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, with a request to be informed whether under the circumstances he was prepared to recommend Mr. Arnold's application.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Oct 1874, Part II, "General," No.
7	Copies of the Proceedings of the Bombay Government on the subject of a parasite, which annually attacks so many sheep all over the country, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, Colonel Beddam and Dr. Henderson, for distribution and report.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Post Master General, Madras, relative to the opening of Imperial Post Offices in this Province.	Do do	
9	Two maps of the Kolar District for the use of the Deputy Commissioner and Police Assistant were forwarded, as requested, to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
10	Copies of Government of India, Home Department Endorsement No. 2,037, with letter, regarding licenses for the importation of arms and ammunition, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for circulation to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	The Conservator of Forests was requested to provide Mr. Jones, Overseer, at present under Mr. Sanderson, with an appointment in his Department.	6th Nov. 1874.	
12	A monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate returns for 1st November 1874, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
13	Notification appointing certain gentlemen as visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.	10th do	
14	In reply, the Deputy Adjutant General, Fort Saint George, was informed that Bugler Jones of the 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, temporarily employed in this Province, will be permanently employed in the Forest Department.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No. 11.
15	As solicited by the Inam Superintendent, the entertainment of a temporary establishment of Compositors for printing Quit-Rent Registers from 1st October to 31st December, at an outlay of Rs. 220, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	As solicited by the Military Assistant, sanction was conveyed to his proceeding to Madras on business connected with the Kunigal Farm.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
17	The Government of India, in the Financial Department, were solicited to furnish this Administration with a copy of the Postal Guide referred to in Government of India, Resolution No. 6186, dated 14th October 1874.	Do do	
18	Copies of a Note on Vanilla and its cultivation in India, by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Registrar in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, Director of Government Gardens and Colonel Boddam.	12th do	
19	As solicited by the Commissioner of Ashtagram, sanction was conveyed to an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,257—11—0, for the construction of V shaped drains on the road leading to Yelwal.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
20	In reply, the Commissioner of Nagar was informed that Amildar Khadar Mohadin may, as a special case, be permitted to draw the salary of his office during the period of his suspension.	Do do	*Vide* No. 62, Part II, B, General, for Oct. 1874.
21	In reply, the President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that the question of the contribution by the Municipality towards the cost of education in Bangalore should remain in abeyance for the present.	Do do	
22	On the representation of the Collector of Bellary, the Commissioner of Nagar was requested to make arrangements for placing the Taluk Travellers' Bungalow at the disposal of travellers as long as the Railway traffic is interrupted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner had directed the payment of Rs. 20 to Hospital Assistant, Anthony, to aid him in the purchase of a pocket case of instruments he lost while out with the Chief Commissioner's camp.	14th do	
24	Copies of the Diary of Proceedings for the month of October 1874 were submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial, Home, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments.	16th do	
25	In reply, the Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Ootacamund, was informed that the Chief Commissioner had de-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	cided on the method of collecting the Cinchona bark on the Bababudan and Biligirirangam-hills by coppicing, and would avail himself of the kind offer made to a couple of gardeners being sent to carry out the work—the men to be directed, one to Shimoga and the other to Ashtagram.—Communicated to Commissioners of Nagar and Ashtagram.		
26	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated on a report submitted by Nagar Commissioner, on a petition from certain ryots relative to the proportionate distribution of water from a channel on the Mysore side claimed by the ryots of a village in the Dharwar Collectorate.	16th Nov. 1874.	
27	Copies of correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, on the subject of the inoperative character of the Contagious Disease Act at Bangalore, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for report (1) as to the means in force for checking the spread of veneral disease; and (2) the measures which it may be possible to adopt for improved working. It was remarked at the same time that in the new organization of the Bangalore Police, it will probably be possible to provide a special agency for the working of the rules.	Do do	
28	A memo received from the Government of India, relating to the transmission without payment of important Government messages, was circulated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, for information and guidance.	Do do	
29	A report from the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh in regard to the cultivation of the Sorgho plant, was submitted to the Government of India, in reply.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for Oct. 1874 Part II.
30	Copy of Government of India No. 71—325, A, relative to grants-in-aid to the Female Normal School and Instruction Society, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	17th do	
31	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,80[illegible], on account of Elephant Keddah operations, from 1st October 1874, to 31st March 1875, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with transcript of the estimate.	19th do	
32	Copy of a letter from the Madras Government, together with two Memos prepared in this Office, on the subject of providing an elementary Agricultural class book, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction with a request that the further communication promised by the Madras Government will be intimated in due course.	Do do	
33	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, was requested to state whether the services of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Srinivasaiengar were required at Hassan or not.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of certain proposals made by the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner in regard to the ferries in that Division.	Do do	
35	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was requested to inform Assistant Apothecary Arnold, that his application to be allowed the indulgence granted to Medical subordinates in the service of the Madras Government on passing examinations in the native languages could not be complied with.	20th do	*Vide* this statement No. 6.
36	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on a petition presented by the peons of his Office for clothing and increased rates of pay were communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner, on a report submitted by that Officer relative to the abstraction of Rs. 31—0—0, by a servant of the Court of the Assistant Commissioner from the Cash Chest of that Office.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
38	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the provision of the cost of the Karanji tank project in the town of Malur being met from Rs. 700 odd, credited to "Local Fund General" of the Kolar District, from the local cess collections from April to September 1873.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works.	21st Nov. 1874.	
39	Notification appointing Venkatramnaiya, Judicial Sheristadar of the Kolar District, to officiate as 5th Grade Amildar, and vesting him with Magisterial powers of the 3rd Class, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	24th do	
40	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that Judicial Assistants would be required to pass the same tests as Revenue Assistants.	Do do	
41	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was informed that pending the submission of definite proposals for the employment of Native Doctors at Taluk Head Quarters, the Commissioner of the Division was authorized to sanction the payment of Rs. 6 for the purchase of medicine for distribution to the poor suffering from fever at Chamrajnagar.—Communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner, with docket from Mysore Deputy Commissioner on the subject.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that an analysis of the water of all the chief sources of supply in the Town of Mysore should be completed gradually as the means and leisure at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon will permit, the principal sources being analyzed first, and he was requested to authorize the Mysore Municipality to pay Dr. Houston a fair rate of remuneration for this special work.	Do do 6th do	
43	Notification appointing Lakshmana Modaliar and Shek Ibrahim Amildars, to fill vacancies caused by the appointment of Messrs. Ganessingh and Vijayaraghavalu Naidu as Officiating Assistant Commissioners, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
44	Statements prepared by the Director of Public Instruction containing proposals for giving effect to certain measures in connection with the Educational Department of this Province were submitted to the Government of India for favorable consideration and sanction.	Do do	
45	Copy of a communication from Madras Government with enclosure relative to a method of capturing elephants described by Captain Hunter, 30th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, with a request that Mr. Sanderson's opinion may be invited on the proposed mode of capture.	Do do	
46	The despatch of printed forms of ryots' receipt books was intimated to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, with a request that the hire of the cartmen may be adjusted on receipt.—Communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	25th do	
47	The circumstances under which Major Lindsay had purchased a share in a coffee estate in the Kadur District was submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
48	In reply, the President of the Municipal Commission was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of a Bye-law for the removal of glandered horses beyond Municipal limits, and that it would be published in the local gazette.—Communicated to Compiler, Mysore Gazette	Do do	
49	In reply, the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Fort St. George, was informed that no law or Municipal Bye-law restricting the sale of poisons prevailed in this Province.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
50	Copy of Government of India No. 8—147, dated 12th instant, intimating that it was not intended at present to proceed with the scheme of an Ethnological Museum, was forwarded to Colonel Pearse, President of the Local Committee for the International Exhibitions, for information and guidance.	25th Nov. 1874.	
51	In reply, the Editor of a vernacular paper the "Karnatika Prakasika" was informed that the articles contained in it were not sufficiently simple and elementary in style, to render it adapted to the Hubli Schools in this Province.	Do do	
52	Copy of a communication from the Assistant Adjutant General, intimating that sanction will be applied for to make over the Military grounds selected as a site for Police hutting lines, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	26th Nov. 1874.	*Vide* this statement No.
53	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, relative to the endemic skin diseases of India, was submitted to the Government of India.	27th do	
54	In reply, the Post Master General, Madras, was informed that orders had been issued to abolish all the extra establishment temporarily employed on the line between Bangalore and Bellary.	Do do	
55	The Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments were communicated to the Amildar Balaki, and all the other officials through whose jurisdiction the temporary Mail line ran for the willing aid rendered by them.	Do do	
56	Copies of Government of India No. 262, dated 22nd October 1874, and its enclosures, received from the Government of India, Home Department, relating to the ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, and Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
57	The Government of India in the Foreign Department were solicited to furnish this Office with 3 copies of the Official Quarterly Army List of Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, corrected up to 1st October 1874, as well as with a similar number of all future issues of it.	Do do	
58	Copy of Government of India despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, submitting indent for clothing required for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers for 1875—76, was forwarded to the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	28th do	
59	The Superintendent, Bombay Educational Society's Press, was requested to forward two copies of the "Times of India," Calendar and Directory for 1875.	Do do	
60	Copies of Subsidiary Rules, for the guidance of District Committees, for the administration of Local Funds, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, and other Officers concerned.	Do do	
61	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, four estimates amounting to Rs. 1,566, for improving certain wells in the town of Mysore, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
62	The Secretary in the Department Public Works was requested to state the manner in which 19 drums of verdigris landed in a damaged condition can best be disposed of.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, December 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	An application from Colonel J. Puckle, for permission to proceed to England for two years, from or after the 31st January 1875, was submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	4th Nov. 1874.	
2	The Assistant Quarter Master General was requested to obtain the sanction of the Major General Commanding the Division, to the transfer of a piece of land to the Civil Department required for the erection of Police lines.	5th do	
3	In reply, a draft of rules proposed to be issued for the guidance of the Siledar Force, was returned to Military Assistant with slight modifications.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Deputy Adjutant General was requested to allow Colonel Puckle's original application for furlough to Europe to stand good and be dealt with in the ordinary course, its publication being deferred till the 1st December next.	16th do	*Vide* this statement No. 1.
5	An application from Major Lindsay for one year's furlough to Europe was forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, for consideration.	18th do	
6	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Military Assistant, with reference to certain modifications made in the rules framed for the Siledar Horse.	19th do	*Vide* this statement No. 3.
7	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the sale of two Arab stallions and the purchase of another for Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, December 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.